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†	SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd July.
B.L.	GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	10th ,,
†	ARABIA	3081	560	G.W.F.Browne	17th ,,
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D.Worcester	24th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	31st ,,
B.L.	SHANNON	4139	800	C. R. Edwards	7th Aug.
		500		G.W.F.Browne	14th ,,
B.L.	THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers transship there to steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

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COMMENCING with the 18th July departure the regular fortnightly steamers to CHINA will be despatched every ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY, until further notice.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1888.

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SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

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FARE to all Ports in Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

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Steamer.	Tons	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
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MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Aug	20th Sept.

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Steamer.	To sail.
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BORMIDA	on the 4th August, 1888.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st June, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
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A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA (late TITAN)	A. G. Costanzo	4,200	600	14th July. 1888.

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Commander.	Ton.	H.P.	To Sail.
ASIA	J. Harris	3560	480	26th July.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3547	450	10th Aug.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES OR LIVERPOOL.

ARMENIA	G. Read	3095	480	6th Sept.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

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Bombay, 29th June, 1888.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
S.S. KIRBY HALL	G. Pearse	2,700	300	about 6th July
S.S. ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	2,600	400	21st July
S.S. EDEN HALL	T.H.S.Millard	2,600	400	5th Sept.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

S.S. METHLEY HALL	A Buck	3,500	400	about 6th July
S.S. WERNETH HALL	W. Boulton	4,100	500	5th Aug.

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BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

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The saloon and cabins are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort.

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S.S. "UMBALLA," 1,908 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

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,, 7	,, 21		12 by 8 by 6½ ,,	95 0
,, 8	,, 23		9 by 7 by 10½ ,,	102 0
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FOR
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☞ The GUIDE for July has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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Kaspar Hauser.—London *Standard.*
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PEARSE'S BREAD-VAN STOPS at the KOLLAH CHOWKEY, Parel Road, every morning, from 6-45 to 7 o'clock.

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DOLLS ! DOLLS ! ! TOYS! TOYS ! !—Mechanical Toys, Speaking Animals, Rocking Skin Horses.—MORENAS and Co., 15, Meadow Street.

WHITE SUN UMBRELLAS.—A large stock to hand, lined green, strong frames, near natural handles, Rs. 6. BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

WATCH-MAKERS' TOOLS and MATERIALS of various descriptions at lowest wholesale and retail prices.—KANNY & Co., 59, Meadows Street.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample Tins of 4 lbs, obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

JAS McCABE'S Genuine Gold open case and Hunting WATCHES. Suitable for presentation to Ladies and Gentlemen.—Apply to the Chubb's Box and Lock Mart, Fort, Bombay.

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JUST RECEIVED, a large supply of NICKELSILVER WATCHES, at Rs. 7, 10 and 12, with case, glass, spring, and with guarantee—L. STEFFENAUER, Fort, Bombay.

WATERPROOF SUITS, WATERPROOF SUITS.—Just opened, Waterproof Suits, from Rs. 8 per Suit. Extra Quality, Rs. 11, Net Cash.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street.

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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249½, High Holborn, LONDON.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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BY USING THE DIAMOND DYES.

It is really for most colours no more trouble to dye any article a perfect colour than to rinse and starch such an article.

SO SIMPLE A CHILD COULD USE THEM. Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Crimson, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta and twenty other fashionable colours can be obtained equal to the work of the most skilful dyer. All colours warranted fast and durable.

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A Sample Card shewing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods dyed with the DIAMOND DYES, and a book giving full instructions, can be obtained of your chemist, free of charge. Each packet will colour from one to 6 lbs.

Save Money and Time By Dyeing your Garments at Home.

Full directions given for colouring cotton, wool, and silk goods. For sale by chemists. Large size packet 6d. WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Ld., Whole sale Depot, 1 & 2, AUSTRALIAN AVENUE, LONDON E.C. Wholesale Agents : TREACHER & Co. Ld., BOMBAY, POONA, and BYCULLA.

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FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

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Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co, Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona

NOTICES.

MADRAS RACES 1889.

JANUARY 19TH, 22ND, 24TH, and 26TH.

OWNERS and TRAINERS are reminded that the first entries must reach the undersigned by July 15th. Telegrams must be confirmed by letter. For prospectus see "Asian" of 12th and 26th June.

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the following work, and will be received sealed in the office of the undersigned up to FRIDAY, the 20th July, 1888.

"For completing the State and Alienation Record Office at Poona."

2. Schedule of quantities with specification may be had at the office of the undersigned during office hours on payment of Rs. 5.

3. No Tender will be entertained unless accompanied by a sum of Rs. 500 as earnest money.

E. K. REINOLD, C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, P. & K.
Office of the Ex. Engr., P & K, Poona, 29th June, 1888.

CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL, BOMBAY.—MOST delightfully situated in the healthiest part of Bombay and overlooking the sea. Patronised by the *élite* of Bombay and the other Presidencies, the Aristocracy of England, and the Crown Heads of Europe. Unequalled in comfort, cleanliness, accommodation. Officers of the United Services, studying languages, will find this establishment suitable to their purpose. It is pronounced by the highest Medical Authorities in the land to be a perfect sanitarium for invalids. Unsolicited and unsurpassed testimonials.

The Breach Candy Swimming Bath is in the immediate vicinity.

CEYLON.

NUWARA ELIYA, the Sanitarium of the East, 6,300 feet above sea level.

"CRITERION HOTEL"

situated in the prettiest part of Nuvara Eliya Gardens General aspect unrivalled. Contains every requisite necessary in a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The Hotel is under competent European Management. Terms per week, Rs. 40. Per month, Rs. 150. Other charges very moderate. Please refer to Madras People's Almanac.

W. JORDAN AND Co., Proprietors.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN pursuance of Section 42 Act XXVIII. of 1866, Notice is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS against the Estate of HUGH ARCHIBALD MCALESTER KERR, late of Calcutta and afterwards of Bombay, Merchant, who DIED at Sea on the 3rd day of June, 1887, should send in their claims to the undersigned on or before the 12th day of September next after which date no claims will be ADMITTED and the assets of the Estate will be DISTRIBUTED.

BEPIN BIHARI SIRCAR.
Agent for W. B. Jameson,
Administrator to the Estate of the Deceased.
11, Clive Street, Calcutta, 12th June, 1888.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a SECRETARY for the Municipal Board of Sholapur. Candidates are invited to send applications, specifying full name and age to undersigned before 20th of July next ; examination certificates and testimonials should accompany. Good knowledge of English and Marathi, and, if possible, knowledge of accounts, capacity for active and administrative duties ; Professional Engineering, actual experience of Municipal or other administrative work are the expected qualifications. The salary will be from Rs. 100 up to the maximum of Rs. 200, according to the best available qualifications.

The permanent incumbent of th post is on leave without pay, which expires on the 1st of May, 1889, and is at present employed as Secretary to the Surat Municipality, and stands a fair chance of being confirmed there. The Municipality does not hereby bind itself to confer the vacancy upon the best or any other candidates.

HIRACHUND NEMCHUND, Chairman,
Managing Committee, Sholapur Municipality.
Sholapur Municipal Office, 21st June, 1888.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th June, 1888.

"No. 1909-D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 22nd May, 1888.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH reference to the advertisement of the 2nd March, 1887, it is hereby notified that the Government of India are prepared to purchase about 1,524 horses suitable for army purposes during the year 1888-89, classed as follows :—

CLASS I.—AUSTRALIAN AND CAPE HORSES—942.

In Madras.

Medium Cavalry and Hussars	..125	339
Field Artillery	.. 74	
Horse Artillery	..140	
In Calcutta.		
Medium Cavalry and Hussars	..274	603
Field Artillery	..137	
Horse Artillery	..192	

CLASS II.—COUNTRY-BREDS—200.

As many as possible full-grown horses, the remainder young stock from 1½ year old upwards 200

CLASS III—ARABS, PERSIANS—382.

In Bombay.

Field Artillery	.. 37	382
Medium Cavalry	.. 63	
Madras Native Cavalry	..282	
Total....	1,524	

2. The purchases will be made in Madras, Calcutta, and Bombay, and at the various horse fairs and horse shows in India, by Remount Agents, under the orders of the Director of Army Remounts for India.

3. The Calcutta Landing and Remount Depot will be open for the reception of horses from the 1st October to the end of the purchasing season, and not from the 15th September. Purchasing to commence as soon after arrival of the shipments as the Remount Agent may direct.

4. Horses and mares of all breeds will be received, but they must be within the prescribed age, four to six years, except as regards country-breds, and in the case of Australian horses, 14 hands 3 inches to 16 hands high. It is to be distinctly understood that in regard to classes I. and III. remounts three years old and mares in foal will not be purchased.

5. Greys will not be purchased for Horse or Field Artillery.

6. The average price for an Australian or Cape remount has been fixed at Rs. 650, which will be paid at the Indian port of purchase. The average price for Arabs and Persians is Rs. 550 ; for other horses according to their merits, but every horse presented for purchase will be valued separately, and higher or lower prices may be given, provided that the averages fixed above are not exceeded.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India."
By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

B. H. POTTINGER, Brigadier-General,
Secretary to Government.

SHARE LIST WILL BE CLOSED ON 31st JULY, 1888.

THE COIMBATORE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act of 1882.

CAPITAL Rs. 600,000

in 6,000 shares of Rs. 100 each with power to increase. PAYMENT: Rs. 10 on application and Rs. 15 on allotment, the remainder in calls not exceeding Rs. 25 per share at intervals of not less than 3 months, of which at least 30 days' notice will be given.

AGENTS & BANKERS :
Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co., Madras.
LOCAL SECRETARIES :
Messrs. T. STANES & Co., Coimbatore.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, is formed for the purpose of erecting and working Cotton Spinning and Weaving mills in the Coimbatore District.

It is proposed to erect a mill containing 15,000 ring spindles of the most approved pattern. The mill will be designed on the best system and be fitted with rope-driving engines, and the boilers of the latest and best design, and the machinery will be selected, and ordered from the best makers. As plans and estimates are ready and a good site for the mills, with ample water-supply, has already been secured, no time need be lost in commencing operations, and the Directors are confident that if the shares are taken up as freely as they may reasonably anticipate, the mill will be in full operation within 18 months from this date.

It is estimated that he cost of the buildings and machinery, with all accessories, will not exceed Rs. 550,000 leaving a balance of 50,000 for working expenses. The buildings and engine power estimated for, will be sufficient for the accommodation and working of additional 5,000 Spindles and 200 Looms.

The mill, is expected to yield a return of about 22 per cent. from the manufacture of Twist only. From the reports just issued for the past year it is shown that the Tinnevelly Mills earned 19½ per cent. and the Bellary Mills 19 per cent.

Applications for shares should be sent to the Agents and Bankers, Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras, or to he Secretaries, Messrs. T. Stanes & Co., Coimbatore.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.

OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT

ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age ; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life ; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the _____ Day of _____ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner ?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum ?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
_____ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEDGEREE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862 ..... £300,690
„ 1885 ..... £988,196
„ 1886 ..... £955 039

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NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871.....	£2,196,972	15 8	1881.....	£4,673,239	5 1
1876.....	£3,192,950	1 4	1886.....	£5,672 040	17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£ 1,852,000
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The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
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The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we to that opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s 9d., 4s 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

HIGH CLASS.

COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.

LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	48 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	38 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	34 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	30 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	26 0

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	21 0
JULES LENNOX & Co.'s ANCHOR	20 0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	18 0

The above Prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount for Cash.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

DR. DE ROOS'

CONCENTRATED CUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery—occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world ; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been sold in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the inventor's hopes. Thousands of volumes of testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals ; nor is it too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It really improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and vigour, in place of lassitude and debility ; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame ; and although it is not put forward as a means of immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely, protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Cuttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer for excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific ; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, marvellous. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ, OR

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, nervousness, dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unequalled efficacy ; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will find it well worth while to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them ; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER De Roos, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. Dr. De Roos world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and to it is the Cantonment of native troops. Contiguous by two regiments and one BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 6,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAVARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Polo, Maidan, 5-15 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Yacht Club, 6p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Webb's Royal Marionettes, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrvied—On the 1st :—Ganges (s), from London. Yesterday :—Brenda (s), from Middlesborough ; Kt. of St. John (s), Cardiff ; and Narenta (s), Marmagoa.

VESSEL SAILED.—The Chikago (s), sailed yesterday for Hull.

POLO.—The game this evening will be :—Black and Yellow.—Messrs. Barton, Cobbold, Lovett, Saville vs. White—Messrs. Dixon, Gray, Prevet and Captain Hodgkinson. Play will commence at 5-15, weather permitting.

ALLEGED THEFT.—Meghraj Toolsedas, living in Nagdevi Street, reported to the policethat a servant of his had absconded, taking with him property to the value of Rs. 109, on Saturday last.

REPORTED THEFT.—Salay Mahomed Noor Mahomed, a dealer in umbrellas, reported to the police the theft of sixty umbrellas, valued at Rs. 80, from his godown at Mahadeo Gully, off Hannooman Lane, on Saturday last.

ACCIDENTAL BURNS.—A Mahomedan lad, named Ally Mahomed Cadur, aged 12 years, was on Sunday night removed to the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital from his residence at Nagdevi Street suffering from extensive burns about his body caused by his clothes having accidentally caught fire by the explosion of a kerosine-oil lamp.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Moon Mahomed, living in Parell Road, reported to the police that his house was broken into on Saturday night, and property consisting of a silver ornament, currency notes and cash, of the total value of Rs. 136, stolen.

CASUALTIES IN THE HARBOUR.—A boat, No. 2,381, laden with cargo, in charge of tindal luximon Bhanoo, sank on its way from the s. s. Java to the Mazagon Bunder, at 4 p.m., on Sunday. The crew were picked up by a passing boat.—A tonee, No. 1,252, while on its return to shore in charge of tindal Bilsar Sinwar, capsized and sunk. The tindal and crew were saved by a passing boat, and the boat towed to shore.

A DISORDERLY SEAMAN.—Sam Noble, a West-Indian seaman, was charged, before Mr Hamilton, with being drunk and incapable. When Noble was placed before him, his Worship recognised him at once and said : "You here again !" Noble entered into a long cock and bull story of his clothes having been detained at his lodgings and wound up by admitting he had taken "a glass too much." His Worship warned Noble that he would deal with him severely the next time he was brought up, and then fined him Rs. 2.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock (weather permitting) :—

March	The Little Maid milking her Cow	Kappey.
Operatic Selection	La Traviata	Verdi.
Valse	Cloister	Prout.
Berceuse		Delbruck.
Dance	Hungarian	
Polka	Das Wildbad	Pincess of Reuss.

(GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.)

INQUEST.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Bholeshwar Temple, touching the death of Amrutbai, a Bunia woman, aged 70 years. Deceased was in the habit of bathing in the Bholeshwar Tank daily. She is supposed to have accidentally slipped in. Her body was found floating in the tank at about 6 o'clock. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Matonga, touching the death of a woman named Sukoo, aged 50 years. Deceased, on Sunday forenoon, went to a tank, which is situated in the compound of a garden belonging to Ooda Nanji, near her house, to wash her clothes. As she did not return, her son went in search of her, and on going to the tank found the clothes lying on the steps of the tank. He raised an alarm which brought a Hindoo there who jumped and brought her out. Life was extinct. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

A BORAH MERCHANT IN TROUBLE.—Constable Saunderson yesterday charged a Borah, named Jafferjee Esajee, before Mr. Hamilton, with stealing Rs. 7 in cash belonging to a milkman named Tulsidas Sevat. Mr. DeSouza defended the Borah. It appeared that the complainant, on awakening at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, saw the accused in his shop. He noticed the man take up a cash-box, and on raising an alarm, the Borah ran away and dropped the box as he did so, but was arrested shortly after by a policeman. It was admitted that accused was in liquor. In defence Mr. DeSouza stated that there has been no theft at all, his client having merely entered the shop half drunk and had taken some milk. As he had no money to pay for it, and the complainant noisily demanded his due, the Borah ran away. Mr. DeSouza said that the fact of the matter was, the accused was a respectable timber merchant and had gone on a "spree." His Worship held that theft had been committed, and taking the circumstances of the case into consideration inflicted a fine of Rs. 25.

THE KHEDIVE'S STAR.—The presentation of his Highness the Khedive's bronze star by H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief to the 2nd Durham Light Infantry has been postponed until further orders in consequence of the weather.—*Deccan Herald.*

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES ARISING FROM A FIRE.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Cause Court, before Mr W. E. Hart, the Chief Judge, Vallabjee Poonjabhoy and others, who carry on business as twist merchants, sought to recover from Ananta Sivajee, a tin-smith, the sum of Rs. 548-13-7, being the amount of damages sustained by the plaintiffs by reason of the defendant's negligence and want of due care in keeping a furnace on the upper-floor of a house situated at Mombadavie Road and occupied by the defendant for his workshop, the ground-floor of the house being occupied by the plaintiffs as a godown for storing their bales of twist. It appeared that the furnace, owing to the defendant's negligence and want of due care, on the 4th April last, caused a fire which penetrating through the wooden flooring of the room in the defendant's occupation, spread to the plaintiffs' godown beneath, igniting their bales of twist, some of which got burnt by the fire and some were damaged by the water. Mr. Cowasjee B. Setna appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Munsooklal, of Messrs. Munsooklal and Damodhur, appeared for the defendant.

The defendant denied that the fire originated in his room, and also denied negligence on his part and the damages. His Honour, in delivering judgment, said, that as to the fire having originated in the defendant's room a jury would not hesitate to find in the affirmative. It was admitted that there was occasion to use fire in defendant's room, and that fire was used there on the day in question. The evidence of Mr. McCormack, the police officer, was no doubt very valuable on the point, and from the inspection made by him he found that the fire originated in the defendant's room and that it was kindled in the hole without any plate, which defendant alleged was used for keeping the fire, but which was not produced before the police officer who had asked for it. His Honour was of opinion that the plaintiffs had succeeded in establishing negligence on the part of the defendant, and accordingly passed judgment for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed with professional costs Rs. 51.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

ACCIDENT TO AN ENGINE DRIVER.—On the evening of the 27th, the Down Calcutta train arrived at Lahore about half an hour late owing to the engine driver having been attacked by sunstroke just before arrival at Muridki Station on the N.-W. R. He was removed into a 2nd-class carriage, and the fireman was allowed to take his place. On arrival at Lahore, the driver was instantly taken to the Railway Hospital for treatment. The train left 15 minutes late from Lahore.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE ROBBERY BY CHINAMEN.

MR. JUSTICE SCOTT and the same common jury resumed the trial, at the Criminal Sessions yesterday, of Wangsee, Housee, Jahin Chai, Appoo, Nampow, and Wansaw, Chinamen, on charges of having on the 6th April last committed the robbery of 125 sovereigns and five watches, the property of Chinko Antone Pereira ; of having extorted the property from Pereira by putting him in fear of death or grievous hurt, and of theft of the property. Mr. Anderson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Budroodin called witnesses for the defence.

Pekomsong, a Chinaman, said he knew the complainant and Ouliao by sight. Witness lived in the jumatkhana at Null Bazar, which was the large jumatkhana ; and there was a small jumatkhana in Bhendy Bazar. Accompanied by Ouliao, Chinko came to the Bhendy Bazar jumatkhana on the Chinese holiday called Chinmin. There were ten or fifteen Chinamen in the jumatkhana feasting It was about 5 p.m. when Chinko and Ouliao arrived. The revellers were then gambling. Both Chinko and Ouliao joined in the game. The gambling was carried on with a saucer and Chinese counters. Chinko won the first game, but after that he lost. He first lost Rs. 40, which he paid at once. As he wanted to play on, Chimasee, one of the gamblers, said that as Chinko had no ready money about him, he should give some security. Ouliao offered to give the required security. Chimasee refused to accept Ouliao's security, and said that he would not accept anybody but Wangsee, the head of the jumat ; the first accused Wangsee gave the security, and Chinko played on. Ultimately he lost Rs. 775. Among the winners were Chimasee, Ouliao, Jahin Chai, and Nampow.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anderson : Witness had never before seen Wangsee standing security for a man he did not know. He took no writing from Chinko. The gamblers were chair-makers, ship carpenters, and menial servants. The stakes represented Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 per head. Witness earned about Rs. 40 a month. Chinko sometimes staked Rs. 40 or Rs. 50. Each game lasted seven or eight minutes. Chinko played for about an hour and a half. Witness had never told the police what he knew about this case.

Assam, a contractor, and Alempa, a carpenter, generally corroborated the last witness. The latter said that seven persons, including five of the accused, left the jumatkhana with Chinko and Ouliao to recover the Rs. 750 that Chinko had lost in gambling.

Jadowjee Khoridas, an opium contractor, said he had obtained permission from Government to carry on ten shops for the sale of opium. Witness knew the first prisoner for the last twenty years. He was a farmer of ten chundool shops at present. The Collector gave contracts to men of good character only.

Thou Ving, recalled for the prosecution, said that the Chinmin holiday fell on the 4th April last. It was a holiday on which the Chinese went to the cemetery at Matoonga to pray and perform ceremonies for the dead. There was no Chinese holiday on either the 5th or the 6th April last. Chinamen go to the cemetery on the first, second, or third day ; but the Chinmin holiday lasts only for a day.

To Mr. Anderson.—People go to the cemetery any day of the month in which the Chinmin holiday falls.

Mr. Cobb, recalled for the prosecution, described the situation of the Chinese jumatkhana in Bhendy Bazar and the distance from it to Angee's shop at Mazagon.

Mr. Budroodin addressed the jury on the rebutting evidence called for the prosecution.

Mr. Anderson, in replying on behalf of the prosecution, said that the defence in an extraordinary case like this should do something more than point to what were seeming contradictions in the case. There were certain facts in the case which no amount of contradictions could get over, and the defence should have produced evidence to show that those facts were not what they were represented to be. For instance, there was the fact that the accused and the complainant were at Thou Ving's shop on the evening of the 6th April last, and that while the first accused was taking possession of the complainant's money, the complainant himself stood aside, and was shedding tears. It was stated for the defence that between 6 and 6-30 p.m. that day the complainant was gambling at the jumatkhana. This was absolutely impossible, for, according to the evidence of Sequeira, which was the most reliable evidence in the case, the complainant was about that time at Sequoira's house, having gone there to give him the letter he had brought for him from Mozambique. It was a strange circumstance that the theory of gambling, set up for the defence, did not see the light before the trial in this court. If there were any truth in the theory, no counsel for the defence would have kept it in the dark for months instead of at once proclaiming the innocence of his clients and thereby securing the dismissal of the charges that were hanging over their heads. The learned counsel argued that the whole story of the gambling was improbable and absurd. The witnesses professed to remember the exact amounts lost by Chinko to each of a number of gamblers which the learned counsel said it was impossible for any one to remember months after the occurrence. Mr. Anderson referred to portions of the evidence and urged that, notwithstanding the contradictions, which appeared on the evidence, the story told by the prosecution was a true one. There was no reason, no object for which the prosecutor should have invented the story he told if he had not been robbed of his money. The witnesses for the prosecution were about the most disinterested persons in the case. There were no doubt differences as to time in the evidence of some of the witnesses, but that was of course to be expected from men of the class. Such difference did not, however, impeach the truthfulness of the evidence. The mistake made by the prosecutor, when making a report to the police officer, that he was robbed on the 12th April, the learned counsel said did not impair the credibility of his evidence. It might have arisen from stupidity, confusion of mind, or the alarm under which he laboured when he ran away from Angee's house. But the man had no motive, no object in making a wilful misstatement on the point.

His Lordship, in summing up the case, said he was very sorry that the gentlemen of the jury had been kept four days from their usual avocations by the enquiry in this case : but much time was lost by the double interpretation that was rendered necessary in consequence of the evidence having had first to be translated into Hindustanee, and then into English. There were two stories before the jury. The prosecutor said he came from Mozambique and was robbed of his money by the six accused. The latter, on the other hand, said that he lost the money in gambling ; that he had not sufficient money ; that they went with him and forced him to pay the amount of his losses in gambling. The story told by the prosecutor was an extraordinary one, but it was not an impossible one. The story was not only extraordinary, but there were certain circumstances in it which it was difficult to explain or account for. The prosecutor made no complaint of the robbery for six days. Another difficulty was that, when making a report of the robbery on the 12th April, he informed the police officer that he had been robbed that evening, although the robbery actually took place on the 6th April. It was a probable explanation that, although the story of the robbery was true, the complainant might have thought that he would get no redress if he stated that he was robbed six days previously, and that therefore, in making the report on the 12th April, he said he had been robbed that day. It was for the jury to say upon the evidence which of the two stories was true. Dorabjee, the Parsee liquorseller, was a disinterested and important witness in the case. He said that the prosecutor and Ouliao came to his shop about 6 p.m. on the 6th April, when they brought a bottle of wine ; that they went from his shop to Angee's house ; and that a number of Chinamen, including some of the accused, came in victorias to the house about a quarter of an hour later. If Dorabjee's statement was true, the whole of the story for the defence must fall to the ground and must recoil on the heads of those who set up a false story. It was for the jury to say which of the two stories was true. His lordship, after these general observations, read to the jury the evidence in the case.

The jury, after half an hour's consultation, unanimously found all the six prisoners guilty of robbery.

The prisoners, when asked if they had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon them, made separate statements. The first prisoner said he had been living in Bombay more than twenty years and was the owner of several shops that stood in his name, but this was the first time he was brought before a court. He once seized smuggled opium, and was awarded Rs. 200 by Government. The second prisoner said he had never committed any crime in Bombay ; and the judge might hang him or kill him on this occasion if he liked. The third denied the charge laid against him. The fourth prisoner said he had been living in Bombay forty-two years, during which he had acted as interpreter in the Police Court and in the High Court. He had been living respectably all the time and had children and grandchildren. He was innocent of this offence. His house was searched, but nothing was found. He had lived a respectable life ; and he would be rather glad if his lordship now sentenced him to be hanged. The fifth prisoner said he had been living respectably in Bombay for the last twenty-six years. Under the British Government, a person could not catch a sparrow ; how then could they catch a man as was alleged against them ? The sixth prisoner said he had been living respectably for the last twenty years here, and was never concerned in any theft or robbery. He went to the Police Court of his own accord, and was arrested.

His lordship, in passing sentence, said : The jury have unanimously found you guilty of a daring and brutal robbery from one of your own countrymen. The law affixes the maximum punishment for the offence of which you have been found guilty at ten years in addition to a fine. As there is nothing against any of you ; nothing against your conduct in this city before, I think that justice would be satisfied if I gave you rigorous imprisonment for three years each. But to that must be added a fine in order that the complainant may be compensated for the loss of his money. Wangsee, the first prisoner, must pay more than the others, as I think he was the ringleader. Wangsee must pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, and the others Rs. 200 each, which must be paid to the complainant as compensation. If the fine is not paid, each of the prisoners must suffer further rigorous imprisonment for nine months.

The court adjourned about 7 p.m., till 10 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

THE SOUTER MEMORIAL FUND.

A FEW friends of the late Sir Frank Souter held a meeting in connection with the Souter Memorial Fund, at the residence of Mr. Esaa Bin Khalifa, on Saturday, the 30th ultimo. Amongst those present were Messrs. Dosabhoy Framjee, Khan Bahadur Mir Abdool Ali, Mirza Hoossein Khan, Abdool Aziz, Hajee Abdool Latiff, and others. At the request of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee and others Mr. Mirza Hoossein Khan explained the object of the meeting, and in a very feeling manner touched on the many excellent qualities of the deceased gentleman who, he said, built his own monument by his works. The following subscriptions were made on the spot, other gentlemen promising to name the amounts they intended to subscribe :—

	Rs.
Mr. Esaa Bin Khalifa	1,000
Mr. Abdool Aziz	1,000
Mr. Hajee Abdool Latiff	500
Mr. Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy	500
Mr. Oomer Jamal	500
Mr. Ibrahim Abba Meya Gul Mahomed Zacharia	500

Mr. Oomer Jamal kindly promised to collect subscriptions in the Junagad and Palitana states, where he intends shortly to proceed on business.

CRICKET.

BARODA CRICKET CLUB *VS.* VICTORIA CRICKET CLUB.

AN interesting match between these clubs was played on Friday and Saturday, in which the Baroda Club were successful by 6-7 runs. The opponents winning the toss sent the Baroda team in first. The Baroda team made 51 runs against 71 for the Victoria Club. The Baroda Club then went in for their second innings, and managed to scrape up 26 runs for 6 wickets, when time was called. Play was again resumed on Saturday. The bowling of both sides was fair, but the Baroda team proved far superior in batting. Considering the former team played minus their best bowler and four good players they deserve great credit in attempting such a match. In their first innings the Lynn brothers only obtained double figures, and in the second Messrs. S. Lynn and Tuback were the fortunate ones. Had it not been for S. Lynn's excellent batting the match would have been entirely lost. He was successful in getting a beautiful leg hit for 10 and a splendid off drive for 8, which were the best hits on the field. Gopaljee was successful in getting a leg hit for 5. S. Lynn played in capital style in both innings, although he was not so successful in the former, owing to the heavy fall of rain on Thursday night and Friday morning. The Victoria Club showed their determination to the last. Appended are the scores :—

BARODA CRICKET CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Capt Wagentrieber, b Gopaljee.	2	b Dewan	7
J Lynn, c and b Dewan	13	run out	4
S Lynn, (capt) b Gopaljee	28	not out	61
Lieut Tuback, c and b Gopaljee	0	b Desai	11
M DeCruz, b Dewan	0	c Baldean, b Dewan	5
W Mackeson, b Dewan	2	b Gopaljee	4
Bapoo, b Dewan	1	b Desai	2
J Devine, b Gopaljee	1	c Buldean, b Dewan	1
Tookeram, c Desai, b Dewan	1	b Dewan	0
Luximon, st.	0	c Baldean, b Dewan	0
Gawarkhan, not out	0	b Desai	0
Extras	4	Extras	7
Total	52	Total	102

VICTORIA CRICKET CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Raoba, b S Lynn	3	b Tookeram	1
Doraga, b Wagentrieber	0	b S Lynn	0
Dewan, b T Lynn	15	b S Lynn	0
Gopaljee, b Tookeram	32	b Tookeram	1
Gulabhai, b Tookeram	9	b Tookeram	2
Eduljee, b Tookeram	0	b S Lynn	0
Buldean, c and b S Lynn	1	b Tookeram	0
Shroff, b S Lynn	0	b Tookeram	0
Foordunjee, b Tookeram	2	c Wagentrieber, b Tookeram	7
Bala Sahib, b Tookeram	0	c and b Tookeram	0
Contractor, not out	0	not out	2
Extras	9	Extras	3
Total	71	Total	16

HIGH COURT.—JULY 3.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

To vary Commissioner's report.

9-80—Chalk, W and S—Madhowrao Dinanath vs Anundrao Dinanath—Little, S F and N—Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

334-87—Ardesir, H and D—Abdool Karrim Dewani and another vs. Bai Satbai and others—Winter and B.

461-85—Ardesir, H and D—Oomer Jamal vs Beg Mahomed Haji Abdool Rehman and others—Payne, G and S, and Tyabji and D.

458-87—Shamrao P—Govind Gungadhur Ranade vs Radhabai and another—Wadia and G.

518-87—Mansuklal and D—Dharsee Ludha vs Mulloo Rajana—Jefferson, B and D.

456-87—Mirza, H and K—Travadi Gowrishunker Tribhovan vs Loowar Cullian Purshotum—Hore, C and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

104-88—Mansuklal and D—Khimji Jeeva and another vs Megbai and another—Hore, C and B.

148-88—Bomonji and H—The Star of India Mills vs C Sabapathy Iyah—Nanu and H.

152-88—Jefferson, B and D—Rao Bahadoor Moolchund Joowarimul vs Santlal Govaridul and another—Chalk, W and S.

217-88—Payne, G and S—Pestonji Nusserwanj Mistry vs The Somali Co.

236-88—Payne, G and S—Antone Gharoo Koli vs Bachoo Dinanath Purdesi and another—Mulji, B B.

Long Causes.

29-88—A F Turner.—Ganputrao Pandurung vs Gajanan Govind and another.—H Bioknell. Part heard.

37-88—Payne, G and S—Canji Purbut and others vs The British India S N Co and others—Craigie, L and O, and Hore, C and B.

41-88—Jefferson, B and D—Rustomji Nowroji Bukriwadia vs Sorabji Jamsetji Darcowalla—Wadia and G.

46-88—In person, a pauper—Jamnabai vs Gungadas Bawa and another—Tyabji and D.

48-88—T A Bland—Bhikaiji vs Luximibai—Chalk, W S.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 1st July, 1888.

Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·679
Temperature of the Air	81·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·3
Dew Point	77·3
Relative humidity of Air	889
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	9·3
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	
Minimum do. do (read [illegible])	85·8
General Direction of Wind [illegible] at 8 a.m.)	75·9
Movement [illegible]	WSW, W, WSW, SW, WSW.
[illegible] of wind in 24 hours*	482
[illegible] of Rain	2·63
Total for during month	2·63
" year	20·36
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 2nd	0·12

* From midnight to midnight.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle, Re.-1-4.

THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE

IN the House of Commons on Friday, the 8th ult., as briefly reported by telegraph, Mr. King rose to call attention to the grievances of the uncovenanted European servants of the Government of India, particularly as regards leave, retiring rules, and the payment of pensions. He moved :—

"That, in the opinion of this House, it is inequitable and anomalous that privileges as regards leave and retirement should be refused to some classes of officers in the unconvenanted Civil Service of India which are enjoyed by others in similar circumstances : and that, in view of the heavy fall in the value of the rupee, the payment of pensions of retired European unconvenanted officers in England at the official rate of exchange is no longer equitable." He pointed out that this subject was new to the House and, not unnaturally, somewhat unattractive to its members. Memorial after memorial, and petition after petition, had been sent into the India Office regarding it, but no attention had been paid to their prayer, nor had even a Select Committee been appointed to consider the grievances complained of. It was on these grounds that he now ventured to appeal to the House. This was the cry of a whole service and not the mere "fad" of an individual. He spoke now as the spokesman of the whole service, from the highest to the lowest. He had received telegram after telegram from all the leading places in India entreating the House of Commons to extend its sympathy and support to those servants. He thought, therefore, that discontent, when it took such a form as this, must command the attention of any Government. It was a poor, mean and shortsighted policy not to conciliate and meet those grievances, and to trust to the omnipotence of Government to stifle such an agitation as this at the outset. The agitation was sure to break out again sooner or later. This agitation of the uncovenanted services of India had been simmering for ten or fifteen years ; and he asked the House to believe that he certainly should not advocate the recognition of the grievances complained of if he did not believe they were just and well founded. There were two conditions necessary to the attainment of contented and efficient service—(1) satisfaction with the present conditions of service ; (2) a mind at ease about the future. Unless the mind of a servant was possessed of those two ideas, they would not obtain a satisfactory and a contented service. The grievances complained of in this instance had again and again received the endorsement of the Government of India. They had been put forward in despatches from the other side, but they had been rejected here. It was a great misfortune that in these cases it was impossible to know who had to be reckoned with. There was a figure head in the shape of a Secretary of State for India, and another in that of an Under-Secretary, but the real persons in power who pulled all the wires were the fifteen irresponsible elderly gentlemen who received £1,200 a year each who formed the Council. He hoped that it would not be very long before the House arrived at the conclusion that this Council was an anachronism in these days of railways and telegraphs. A Council so constituted must of necessity be behind the age. The uncovenanted service of India included certainly some of not the least useful public servants in India, who were the chief instruments of civilisation in that part of the Empire. One of the great grievances of the service was that those who were engaged in it were only allowed two years' furlough in thirty years of service. At present the covenanted Civil servant had six years' furlough given him in twenty-five years' service, so that after twenty-one years' service in India he retired with a pension of £500 a year. Leave was given solely because it was necessary in a climate like India for the health and efficiency of the service. Why, then, were the same advantages not extended to the uncovenanted service ? The uncovenanted Civil servants now only got something like two years' furlough in thirty years' service. Why should the same advantages not be extended to them that were enjoyed by covenanted officers occupying similar positions ? In some departments covenanted juniors now enjoyed greater privileges than the heads of their departments who were in the uncovenanted service. He asked the House to put an end to the unjust anomaly that people in the same position and serving on the same basis should be treated differently. Whatever remedy the Government proposed in this matter he trusted would be no sham remedy. With regard to the latter part of his motion, he might say that the grievance to which it referred affected every man in the service. In this matter he made no claim upon the Government on the ground of law. The legal position of the Government on this point was unassailable ; but so was the legal position of Shylock. What he wanted the House to consider was, what were the obvious intentions of the contracting parties at the time the contract was entered into. In conclusion, he said he believed he should not appeal in vain to the House on behalf of aged servants of the State, and he moved his resolution.

Colonel Hill seconded the motion, and contended that the document under which the engineers had gone out to India stipulated that if their conduct was satisfactory and meritorious, they would receive a pension of £500 at the expiration of twenty years' service, and not the reduced sum which they were now receiving, owing to the fall in the value of the rupee.

Sir J. Gorst agreed with every word of praise that had been said of the uncovenanted services, and if it was his painful duty, as the representative of the taxpayers, to oppose this motion, he hoped the hon. member for Hull would not think it was from any want of sympathy for the troubles of his clients. In one respect the hon. member was mistaken. This question had received the anxious consideration of the Secretary of State and himself, and of those fossil Indians, as the hon. member called them, the members of the Council. He must remind the House that there were two sides to this question. The hon. member had spoken as if the uncovenanted Civil Service consisted exclusively of Europeans, whereas the bulk of them were natives. And, although the Europeans among them found many advocates in that House, the natives were in a very different position, and it was his duty to represent their interests and feelings. In one department, for example—*viz.*, executive and judicial officers—there were 139 Europeans only, and 2,449 natives. The natives viewed the matter in a very different light from the hon member. Many of them thought that they ought to have the whole, or nearly the whole, of the uncovenanted service to themselves, and made it a grievance that any difference at all should exist between themselves and Europeans. They thought it unfair that Europeans should receive more pay for the same work. He gave this as an exaggerated view on the side opposed to that of the hon. member But the Government of India rightly considered that it was now, and would be for many years, the highest interest of India that in all departments of the public service, and especially in the higher grades, there should be a strong leaven of Europeans, and the Government was desirous of maintaining the existing advantages to the European servants, so as to make the service more attractive. He warned his hon. friend and the House that at any time unduly to extend the privileges of the European servants might give rise to such action as might cause the distinction between Europeans and natives to be swept away. The House ought to remember the great distinction between the covenanted and uncovenanted branches. The former was an Imperial service open by competitive examination to all the Queen's subjects, British, Indian, and colonial. The uncovenanted branch was recruited mainly in India by a great variety of means. Some were appointed by competitive examination of a less stringent kind than the covenanted service ; some by pure nomination on the part of the Secretary of State, the Government of India, or the local governments and others, again, were trained in some such institution as Gooper's Hill, or went straight from school. If those gentlemen preferred the wider and easier gate of the uncovenanted service to the narrower and more difficult entrance by the covenanted service to the Indian public service, they had no right to complain that they were treated upon different terms from those who were covenanted servants. The hon. member had referred to the report of the Public Service Commission which had been appointed in consequence of the strong expression of feeling on the part of the natives of India that they were entitled to a larger share in the official government of their country. The Public Service Commission was a body consisting not only of covenanted servants, but of uncovenanted servants, independent persons, and natives, so that it was a thoroughly representative body in whom the natives of India and the people of this country had every confidence. The Commission sat in India, and it had heard a vast amount of evidence, and its report was now under the consideration of the Government. It would be unbecoming of the Indian Government to express any opinion upon that report until the Government of India had forwarded to the Government of India its views regard to it had been received. But, independently of that report, it had been resolved to organize in India a provincial service for the different Presidencies in which Europeans and natives were to be employed upon identical conditions. In these circumstances it would be very rash on his part were he to express any opinion as to whether it was desirable or not to place the uncovenanted servants upon the same footing as the covenanted servants. Having said so much on the question in a preliminary and a general sense, he would now proceed to address himself to the two particular points which the hon. member had brought before the House—namely, those which related to the pension rules and to the payment of the pensions in rupees instead of in pounds sterling. Up to 1872 all the servants of the Indian Government who were not covenanted were treated very unfavourably by the rules, on the ground that, instead of being recruited in England, they were recruited in India, and were therefore not persuaded to leave their homes. But in 1872 some new rules were made, under which those who had entered the service before that date were more favourably treated. The hon. member had said that there were anomalies in the service. No doubt there were, because there were anomalies in the treatment of officials in the public service of every civilised nation. (Hear, hear.) He fully admitted that the public works and telegraph offices in India had been treated with exceptional favour, but he was afraid that the result of any agitation founded upon that fact would be to inaugurate a system rather of levelling down than of levelling up. (Hear, hear.) No doubt the strong point which had been made by the hon. member was that which related to the question of pensions. With regard to that point he should like to remind the House that in 1822 even the covenanted servants had no pensions. But from that date 4 per cent. of the salary of every covenanted servant was deducted to form a pension fund, and a similar sum was added by the East India Company to that fund. Therefore the covenanted servants contributed towards their own pensions, which the uncovenanted persons did not. As to the payment of the pensions in rupees instead of in pounds sterling, the system dated from the time when the rupee was really worth 2s. What business had a Government which represented the poor people of India to make a present ? (Hear, hear.) Before 1862 the pension of the uncovenanted servants could be drawn only in India, and they had to employ an agent in India to draw it and remit it to this country. At that time a pound sterling and ten rupees were convertible terms. But in 1862 a new pension rules were made, and one of them, rule 18, was this :—"An officer shall on retirement have the option of drawing his pension either in India or from the home Treasury. The payments in England will be made at the rate of exchange which is annually fixed in communication with the Lords of the Treasury for the adjustment of transactions between the British and Indian Exchequers." In 1871 there was the first fall in exchange, and then the recipients of pensions at home were paid on a lower scale. A question was raised on the subject, and on August 10, 1871, the Duke of Argyll wrote the following despatch :—"Letters having been received from persons drawing pensions in this country under the Uncovenated Service Pension Rules complaining of the recent reduction in the rate of exchange at which such pensions are paid, I have to point out that, prior to the rules of 1863-4, pensions granted to uncovenanted servants were only payable in India, and that, although by section eighteen of those rules an option is given of drawing the pension either in India or at the home Treasury, it is at the same time provided that the payments in England will be made at the rate of exchange annually fixed for the adjustment of transactions between the British and Indian Exchequers." The Civil Pension Code of 1872 said :—"A pension is payable at any Treasury in India or at the home Treasury in London. Payments at the home Treasury are made quarterly at the rate of exchange which is annually fixed for the adjustment of transactions between the British and Indian Exchequers." Could anything, then, be more plain than that if the pensions were to be paid in England, it was distinctly laid down that they should be paid at that rate of exchange ? He hoped he had established to the satisfaction of the House that the right to draw pensions in England was a concession, and that they were to be drawn at the rate of exchange fixed for the adjustment of transactions between the two Treasuries. The Government of India argued that the pension bore a proportion to the pay, and that in India that proportion was higher than in almost any other country in the world. It was almost one-half, and when you turned those pensions into sterling money, you made them more than one-half, and enchanced them out of all proportion to the pay. Another argument was that in recent times several branches of the service, engineer officers and others, had had enhanced pensions granted them because of the fall in the exchange. If those officers were to obtain a larger number of rupees, was it reasonable that they should demand that this increased number should be paid at more than the rate of exchange ? He hoped the House would remember before assenting to a resolution like this that we could not stop at the paltry £20,000 to which the hon. gentleman referred. You could not restrict a privilege of this kind to the officers resident in England ; you must extend it to the officers in India, and if you paid now 620,000 tens of rupees, if the proposal of the hon member was carried into effect that sum would be enhanced by [illegible],000 or 150,000 tens rupees. The hon. member said that low pensions prevented officers from retiring, but to enhance pension was to offer additional temptation to these officers direct temptation to [illegible] earlier, and thus the non-effective charge would be swelled by earlier retirements and more numerous pensions. Moreover, officers in active service as well as those who had retired were suffering from the fall in exchange. There was not an officer who was not more or less crippled in his needs owing to that particular cause, and if the House once yielded to the compassion which the hon. member for Hull had so eloquently put forward, how could they restrict it to the case of pensioners who had retired and refuse it to those still in actual service. ? And not only the uncovenanted civil servants, but the Government of India itself and the poor people of India had suffered by the fall in the rupee, and in consequence the salt tax had had to be put on. How inconsistent it would be for the House at the beginning of the Session to be lamenting because the Government of India had to extract more money from the pockets of the poor Indian taxpayers, and then, when the Session was well advanced, to pass a resolution which would saddle them on behalf of the retired uncovenanted civil servants with further payments still ? He observed many hon. gentlemen present who had distinguished themselves by their criticism of English pensions, and who would not suffer anything more in the shape of pensions than the State was under obligation to pay. Would they be so inconsistent as to vote for a resolution which confessedly asked the House not to pay something which the State was under obligation to pay, but to pay sums of money merely in the name of compassion ? (Hear, hear.) He sympathised as much as the hon. member for Hull with the people who found themselves in the position of not having the income to which they had been accustomed, but the House must remember that they were dealing not with their own money, but as trustees of money contributed by the poor people of India, and however much they might sympathise with a deserving and estimable class of men, Parliament ought not to cast upon the people of India burdens which they could not justly be called upon to pay. (Cheers.)

Mr. M'Neill supported the motion, and said the English pensions were too high, while those of India were too low, and the former were given for nothing and the latter for forty years' service in a burning climate, after which people were relegated to genteel starvation.

Mr. B. Hoare urged upon the Under-Secretary of State to grant some inquiry into the subject. He believed that all that the house desired in the matter was to do justice. They did not desire to impose an additional burden of £20,000 or even £1,000 needlessly on the taxpayers of India, nor did he think they wished that a body of faithful public servants should end their days grumbling and dissatisfied with what they believed to be injustice.

Mr. Pickersgill remarked that during recent years the policy had been adopted of calling on natives of India to fill offices in the State from which they had been previously excluded, and the uncovenanted service, which acted as a sort of buffer between the covenanted service and the native Indian official, was the first to feel the pressure of that new competition. Hence had arisen much of that discontent and alarm which the hon. member for Hull had pervaded the uncovenanted service of India. He rejoiced that they had begun to allow the natives of India to take more numerous and more important offices in the service of their own country ; and he hoped that that policy would be steadily and vigorously pursued. He hoped, therfore, that the House would not hastily take a step which would have the effect of increasing the burden on the already heavily-taxed people of India.

Sir R. Lethbridge rose to support the motion of the hon. member for Hull and to join in asking the Government to grant at least a Committee of Inquiry into what was undoubtedly a case of hardship. He did so with all the more pleasure as he had declared clearly that the hon. member was brought forward in disparagement of those other services—the covenanted and military—which had done so much for the traditions of the British name in India. In this motion they protested against what was merely a survival of the ancient privileges of the covenanted bureaucracy in India, in so far as they pressed heavily on the uncovenanted body. He trusted that her Majesty's Government would make some concession to the representations of the hon. member for Hull. Great dissatisfaction prevailed at the meagre results which had followed from the inquiries of the last

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

SUIT No. 221 OF 1888.
J. G. SMITH and others.
vs
TEJPAL GODOO, SOORJEE GODOO, LALLJEE GODOO, JAIRAM GODOO, and DAYAL LADHA.

Pursuant to the decree made in the above suit, bearing date the 26th June, 1888, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on behalf of the above-named Plaintiffs, and on account &c., of the above-named Defendants.

52 cases of Kamla or Kuppeela, marked L S.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Belasis Junction Road, Byculla, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s premises.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Runchordass Harridass, and on account and risk of the legal heirs and representatives of the late Ebrahim Ooka, the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, known by the name of Byculla Post Office, standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the northern side of Belasis Junction Road, and on the eastern side of Belasis and Junction Road, leading to Byculla, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates & Taxes, under No. 28 and now Street No. 201-1 and Ward No. 3302, containing by admeasurement 0·26 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of said Ebhram Ooka, on the West by the Byculla and Belasis Junction Road, on the North by the Jewish Burial-ground and on the South by the property of the said Ebhram Ooka and the said Belasis Junction Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Hore, Conroy and Brown, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

IMPORTANT TO GENTLEMEN, FARMERS, CAPITALISTS, AND CULTIVATORS.

Rare opportunity for lucrative safe investment.

Auction sale of very valuable land, in 6 villages, known as Vehela, Sooral, Dapoda, Gova, Dhamungaum and Vai, situate at Bhimvadi, near Callian, Zilla Thana.

Under instructions from Mr. Pestonjee Hustonjee Kanga, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of July, 1888, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms several pieces or parcels of land in the above-mentioned six villages together with the batty, rabi, and wurkus, fields, buildings with houses, huts, sheds, trees, grass and plants standing thereon in separate lots as under (unless previously disposed of) :—

Lot No. 1.—Vehela, bhatty 18¼ acres, 27 goontas, rabi 28 acres, 28½ goontas, wurkus 155 acres, 33½ goontas, and revenue payable to Government Rs. 348-6-6.

Lot No. 2.—Sooral, bhatty 39 acres 36 goontas, rabi 10 acres 32½ goontas, wurkus 47 acres 27 goontas and revenue payable to Government Rs. 183-1-7.

Lot No. 3.—Dapoda, bhatty 49 acres 20 goontas, wurkus 45 acres 11 goontas and revenue payable to Government Rs. 219-0-3.

Lot No. 4.—Gova, bhatty 7 acres 10½ goontas, rabi 2 acres 31½ goontas, wurkas 4 acres 7 goontas, and revenue payable to Government Rs. 28-6-2.

Lot No. 5.—Dhamaogaum, bhatty 3 acres 32 goontas, wurkus 4 acres 7 goontas, and revenue payable to Government Rs. 18-0-6.

Lot No. 6.—Val, bhatty 3 acres 3½ goontas, wurkus 3 acres 27 goontas and revenue payable to Government Rs. 15-5-3.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. JEFFERSON, HAISHANKER and DINSHA, Albess Building, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, July 3, 1888.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.:—

2 bales table cloths.
6 „ grey shirtings.
5 cases white muslin.
6 „ „ shirtings.
2 „ Oxford „
10 „ white jaconets.
3 „ colored sarries.
5 „ „ prints.
2 bales grey dhoties.

An invoice of perfumery by the well-know Price & Co., just landed, ex. s.s. "Kangra," consisting of soap, violet and millefleur powder, lime juice cordial, marrow oil, bears' grease, brilliantine, cherry tooth paste, lime and glycerine, sarsaparilla, &c.

On account and at the risk of Vulubhoy Heptoola—
A M & Co.—158—21-30 10 cases fancy gold paper.
F M C—1-8—16-20 5 cases fancy gold paper.
F M C—159—41-50 10 cases fancy gold paper.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND OTHER GOODS.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., at Colaba, near the Tramway Company's Stables, in the goods shed of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company—

A quantity of unclaimed luggage and other goods, also 1 parcel, containing 1 pillow, 1 black blanket, 1 rajai, 1 nut cutter, 1 bedding, 4 pots (copper), 1 tin-box, 1 hooka, booked by Mr. Clifford to self from Delhi to Grant Road, as per parcel way-bill, No. 202, of 15th March 1887.

2 wooden posts booked by Mr. Wamonrao to self from Vewjee to Dadar, as per luggage-way-bill, No 4, of 27th May, 1887.

1 parcel, containing 1 hurricane lamp, 2 new small lamps booked by Mr. Abdool V. to self from Delhi to Grant Road, as per parcel-way-bill, No 459, of 9th June, 1887.

1 parcel, containing 1 small brass bell, 3 small patlas, piece carpet, 1 small brass idol, &c, consigned to Mathan and Swamy, from Poona to Nowsari, as per parcel-way-bill, No. 840, of 12th October, 1887.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, July 3, 1888.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a splendid assortment of Furniture Coverings, consisting of Arts Chintz, Tapestry, Plushes, Roman Satins, &c. ; also Gimps and Cords to match.

18, Marine Street, Bombay, 20th April, 1888.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

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FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

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Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

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Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
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Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 2.

SINCE our last mail left there has been an abundant fall of rain at the Presidency, and latest advices from the districts speak mostly of more seasonable weather there also. Business has been restricted in most its branches, but has been saved from general dulness by considerable animation in Wheat on several days, and by an active demand for Cotton from local consumers in the middle of last week. Exchange has oscillated to the extent of 1-32d. during the week, and closes at last Monday's rates. There has been some enquiry from the Bazaar for the medium of remittance ; but Mercantile Bills have continued very scarce, and documentary Paper can now be placed on the same terms as Credits. Government Paper has declined since June settling-day, and Four per cents. are ½ per cent. lower than they were a week ago. Freights are dull, and the market is still weak at our reduced quotations for ready business, while enquiry for forward tonnage is almost absent. Shares have been rather quiet, with quotations for Mill Scrip irregular ; but latterly these have been in more favour again. The tardy rain has given a somewhat better tone to Import business ; but there is little improvement yet in the Indent branch of the trade, against which the causes which have for some time operated adversely continue to militate.

MONEY.—The weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay continues to indicate the contraction of monetary needs, and shows that on Saturday afternoon the Cash Balance of that institution had increased by 12½ lakhs during the past week. The figures which we give below show a material increase in Loans, due to a special cause ; but private Deposits were augmented by nearly 28½ lakhs, and the net falling off in private requirements is represented by some 14½ lakhs. The Bank directors at their last meeting made no change in their rates of Discount ; the minimum, therefore, remains at 5 per cent.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office ...	Dec.	Rs.	5,46,594
Do. do. Branches...	Inc.	„	97,733
Other Deposits ...	Inc.	„	28,19,916
Government Securities ...	Dec.	„	1,72,988
Loans ...	Inc.	„	14,58,984
Bills Discounted ...	Dec.	„	59,817
Cash with other Banks ...	Inc.	„	5,599
Cash and Currency Notes ...	Inc.	„	12,53,059

EXCHANGE closed steady on last mail-day, with rates 1-32d. to 1-16d. above our quotations of the previous evening, excepting for 3 months' sight Bank Bills which were quoted lower to the same extent. 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits was available during the morning for business for the mail ; but there were few Bills offering, and, thereafter, the rate was 1-32d. higher. A little Wire Transfer was also done at 1s. 4½d. ; but for forward Telegraphic 1s. 4 5-32d. was refused for October-November transfer. Next day the market was quiet but steady in tone at Tuesday's closing quotations all round. Business, however, was dull ; in fact, almost at a standstill, pending the receipt of news regarding Council allotments. A little private Telegraphic, for ready transfer, was bought by a bank at 1s. 4 5-32d. ; and a small amount of Bank Telegraphic was done for 15th August—15th September at the same rate ; but sellers would not go on ; and in Private Paper no transaction was reported, either ready or forward. The market was rather firm than otherwise on Thursday morning, and Wire Transfer was done for August at 1s. 4 5-32d., while one bank was reported to have sold about £25,000 of Demand Paper at the same rate, mainly to native remitters. Thereafter, advices from China coming weaker, our market became easier, and closed quiet, with rates 1-32d. lower. A small amount of 3 months' sight Credits was placed in the afternoon at 1s. 4 7-32d. ; but very few Mercantile Bills came out. On Friday the market was quiet, at slightly easier rates, but with scarcely anything doing on any line. A little business was reported in the morning in Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 4 3-32d., and in Demand at 1s. 4¼d., but the banks were not disposed to sell much Demand at the above rate, and Telegraphic was not procurable at 1s. 4¼d. before September transfer. Private Paper was as scarce as ever. The tone was quiet and weak on Saturday, and rates were partially 1-32d. lower. A little Bank Telegraphic and Demand were done in the morning at 1s. 4 3-32d. ; and a few 3 months' sight Francs were placed at 1·71, and some Sterling documents, at the same usance, at 1s. 4 7-32d. ; but business generally was upon the smallest scale. This morning the market opened at Saturday's closing rates for Bank Wire Transfer and Demand, and nominally at 1s. 4 7-32d. for Credits ; but Bills have been as scarce as ever, and documents have been eagerly taken at the same rate as Credits. 6 months' sight Credits have been sold at 1s. 4 9-16d., and probably 3 months' sight would have been taken at 1s. 4 3-16d. had they been offered. Demand for Bank Paper has still been very limited. Wire Transfer for October is quoted at 1s. 4½d., and ready rates close at :—

Bank Bills on demand ...		1s. 4 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer.	1s. 4 1-16 to 3-32d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight ...	1s. 4¼d.	„
Do.	4 „ ...	1s. 4 5-32d.	„
Do.	6 „ ...	1s. 4 7-32d.	„
Credits	3 „ ...	1s. 4 7-32d.	„
Do.	6 „ ...	1s. 4 9-32 to 5-16d.	„
Documents	3 „ ...	1s. 4 7-32d.	„
Do.	6 „ ...	1s. 4 5-16d.	„
Francs	3 „ ...	1·71	„
Do.	6 „ ...	1·72½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The advance in rates in London last Monday led to a stronger market here on the following day, and to a further upward movement in rates. Four per cents., both for money and account were firm at 100 5-16, and, on the second line, a fair amount was booked. For the 30th July settling-day, par was quoted, but few transactions were reported for that account. On the following day there was some slight reaction, and Fours, both for money and account, were quoted at 100¼ all day, the rate for the July account having been 99 15-16. On Thursday the rate recovered, and was pretty steady again at 100 5-16 for money and account during the greater part of the day ; but, in presence of a number of sellers, the price gave way ⅛ per cent., and at closing 100 3-16 was quoted. Next day Fours were steady at the old quotation of 100 5-16 for cash and for the account, and a number of bargains were settled at this rate ; but in the afternoon the price hardened a little, and closed at 100⅜, the rate for the July account being quoted at par to 100 1-16. Fours were active on Saturday for the settlement and were largely done at 100 5-16 which was the rate throughout the day. For the 30th July account the rate was steady at par. To-day the cash price of Fours opened at a decline of ¼ per cent, and has since been steady at par ; the rate for the July account being 99 ⅞. For 4½ per cents. 105 has been the almost nominal quotation throughout the week.

SHARES have been quiet throughout the week with but little enquiry for miscellaneous scrip. Mill Shares have been rather irregular in price, and at one time were rather out of favour ; but latterly they have regained their position, and the large majority of our quotations on this line show an advance, compared with those which we gave by last mail ; in cases where there has been any change. We have to report an advance of Rs. 30 in Mahalukshmi ; of Rs. 22½, in Alliance ; of Rs. 20, in New Great Eastern ; of Rs. 12½, in Khatao Mucconjee ; of Rs. 15, in Coorla ; of Rs. 10 each in Albert Edward, City of Bombay, Jamshed, and Western India ; of Rs. 5 each in Manockji Petit, Morarji Gokuldas, Framji Petit, and Connaught ; and of Rs. 2½ each in Queen, Ripon, and Gordon. On the other hand, there has been a decline of Rs. 40 in Hyderabad Deccan ; of Rs. 15 each in Sunderdas and Sewadeshi ; of Rs. 10 in Hindostan ; of Rs. 5 in Berar Manufacturing ; and of Re. 1 in Anglo-Indian. In Press Shares, Fort have declined Rs. 100 ; Mercantile, Rs. 10 ; and Mofussil, Rs. 2½. Manmar have advanced Rs. 15. Bombay-Burma Trading have receded Rs. 75 for the first issue, and Rs. 15 for the second. Bombay Saw Mills are Rs. 15 lower. Treacher and Co. have declined Rs. 5 ; and Kemp and Co. Rs. 3. Bapty Flour are Rs. 2 up.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—*Grey Shirtings* and other *Grey Goods* have been in better demand, and a larger business has been done in them during the latter part of the week under review, owing to the accounts of a good fall of rain in some of the districts. Rates, however, are quite the same as before. We hear that dealers are sending forward rather more orders by this mail than they have been doing lately ; but there is not yet much improvement in this branch. *Bleached Goods* show no change of importance since last mail ; and *Dyed*, *Turkey Red*, and *Printed Goods* are quite unaltered in position and price : the week's off-take from the Bazaar is put down as 2,000 bales. Some 1,800 bales of *Local Goods* have been sold during the week ; but of these about 900 bales under preparation have been bought by Zanzibar merchants, the demand from other quarters being small. Prices are quite unaltered, all round.

YARNS.—*Imported Yarns* continue in but slight demand, and a small week's business is again reported ; but the market keeps steady at our last quotations. With regard to *Local Spinnings*, China advices gave 8,000 bales as sold for the week ending last Thursday, with Exchange @ 226 ; but private telegrams, received since Sunday, report a more cheerful tone, in consequence of which a large business has been done here at an advance of ½ an anna per lb. from the lowest point touched. Spinners are selling at current rates ; and the off-take for the week is estimated at 4,500 bales.

METALS.—*Copper* has been rather out of demand ; only a small business is reported in it ; and the market is quiet at a decline of 8 annas per cwt. *Yellow Metal*, on the other hand, is firm at an advance of 8 annas per cwt., and a moderate business has been done in it during the week. *Iron* is steady at our last quotations ; but little is passing in this metal, for which demand is very slack.

COALS are quiet, and no transactions have been reported during the week owing to the monsoon. The stock on Bunders is given as 50,000 tons. We quote forward Powell's at Rs. 24 ; Davison's at Rs. 23 ; and Laird's at Rs. 22 per ton.

EXPORTS.

COTTON continued very quiet till the close of last mail-day, with little demand from any quarter, though prices generally were steadily maintained. On the following day, however, a brisk demand sprung up from local consumers, chiefly for Oomra descriptions and Dharwar, and a large business for the time of year was reported. The enquiry continued, though to a somewhat smaller extent on Thursday, demand running on the same growths ; but on the following day it had quite subsided, and the market remained quiet to the close of the week, though on Saturday there was rather more doing again. Exporters have been in the market to a small extent, chiefly for Westerns and stapled Oomras ; but little has been done on their account, and the week's business must be mainly credited to local spinners. Prices generally have been steady throughout the week, and show little or no change from those by last mail. The largest purchases of the week have been in Jalgaum, which has changed hands at Rs. 193-98 per candy. A good deal of Dharwar has also been taken, at Rs. 203-208 per candy. In Oomra descriptions other than Julgaum, the principal transactions have been in Nuggur, at Rs. 209-15 ; Barsee, at Rs. 216½ ; Dhulia, at Rs. 189½ ; Karanja, at Rs. 208 ; and Akola, Ginned, at Rs. 220. Bengals have been taken pretty freely at Rs. 176-193 per candy according to quality. Dhollera kinds have not been much wanted, but some purchases of Wudwan, at Rs. 206½ ; and Bhownugur, at Rs. 199, have been reported. Westerns have been done at Rs. 199½. We hear of some forward bargains in the new crop during the last few days between native dealers on the basis of Rs. 226 for "Good" Broach for March delivery ; and Rs. 261-2 for "Good" Bengal, for delivery in January next.

The Receipts of Cotton during the past week have been upon a considerably smaller scale than at this time last year ; and taking the present season's crop alone the falling off since the season commenced has reached 256,000 bales ; while the arrivals of all Cotton for the six months ending the 30th ultimo show a deficiency of 162,056 bales, as against the corresponding six months in 1887.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, *viâ* Canal, without commission :—

Cotton.	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine,	Rs. 194	3 31-32d.
Do. Fully Good	„ 189	3 32d.
Do. Good.	„ 183	3 25-32d.
(Oomra) Fully Good (Good Staple)	„ 215	4 3-32d.
Do. Good „	„ 210	4 29-32d.
Do. F.G.F. „	„ 200	4 3-32d.
Khandeish, Good	„ 194	31-32d.
Do. F.G.F.	„ 186	3 13-16d.
Belatee, Fully Good	„ 195	4d.
Do. Good	„ 191	3 29-32d.
Do. F.G.F.	„ 184	3¾d.
Dhollera, Fine (Nominal)	„ 222	4 17-32d.
Do. Fully Good	„ 212	4 5-16d.
Do. Good	„ 202	4¼d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	„ 207	4 7-32d.
Westerns, Good	„ 199	4 1-16d.

The arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season as compared with last are as follows :—

	Season. 1887-88. Bales.	Season. 1886-87. Bales.
Bengals ...	212,800	264,500
Oomras—		
Berar ...	201,000	321,500
Khandeish ...	207,500	272,000
Barsi and Nugger ...	81,500	83,000
Hingunghaut ...	800	19,800
Dhollera ...	315,700	318,000
Broach ...	104,100	109,000
Compta & Dharwar ...	87,400	97,500
Persian & Sind ...	58,800	44,000
Westerns & Madras ...	12,400	8,700
	1,282,000	1,538,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years :—

	Bales. 1888	Bales. 1887	Bales 1886
Receipts			
For the week ...	11,272	15,701	11,430
From 1st Jan. to 30th June ...	1,232,374	1,394,430	1,299,802
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week ...	7,245	25,085	21,231
From 1st Jan. to 30th June ...	749,633	968,031	893,809
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week ...	853	2,020	779
From 1st Jan. to 30th June ...	22,944	26,755	39,736

WHEAT.—Demand during the past week has been intermittent but at times active. On last mail day, and on the day following, the market was firm in presence of a strong enquiry, and a large business was reported. Then the feeling toned down, and the next day was almost a blank ; but on Friday there was a return of demand, and considerable transactions transpired. Thereafter a quiet feeling set in and business dragged ; but prices have been steady throughout. We quote :—

	Rs. a. p.	
White Pessy (91 per cent.)	4 6 0	per cwt.
Do. (85 „)	4 5 0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	4 3 6	„
Red Delhi	4 0 0	„
Hard Yellow	4 5 9	„
Red Ahmedabad	4 2 6	„
Hard Red	3 11 3	„

SEEDS.—There was a fair enquiry both for *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* to the middle of last week, and a moderate business was reported daily ; but since then enquiry has subsided very much, and little has been done in any descriptions. Prices, however, have been steady at our quotations, say :—

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
Linseed ...	6 1 0	to 6	4 0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ...				„
Yellow. ...	6 11 0			„
Do. Cawnpore Yellow ...	6 6 0			„
Do. do. Red ...	5 12 0	to 5	13 0	„
Do Delhi do. ...	5 12 0	to 5	13 0	„

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat—For the week ...	115,053	143,289	171,323
„ From 1st Jan. to 30th June	7,234,835	8,172,773	7,567,964
Linseed—For the week ...	46,586	38,120	32,916
„ From 1st Jan. to 30th June	1,958,285	1,880,123	2,996,798
Rapeseed—For the week ...	91,079	38,775	21,391
„ From 1st Jan. to 30th June	1,255,058	665,148	957,958
Gingelly Seed—For the week	1,263	10,414	12,698
„ From 1st Jan. to 30th June	600,612	830,048	799,812

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat—For the week ...	151,906	411,617	494,374
„ From 1st Jan. to 30th June	5,668,312	6,477,220	6,514,921
Linseed—For the week ...	21,759	7,818	170,442
„ From 1st Jan. to 30th June	1,621,364	1,255,765	2,535,783
Rapeseed—For the week ...	64,148	38,173	8,190
„ From 1st Jan. to 30th June	954,120	410,918	695,471
Gingelly Seed—For the week.	...	2,490	...
„ From 1st Jan. to 30th June	661,934	1,003,765	811,310

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES ; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

SALMON—June 6, at St Leonards-on-Sea, the wife of the late Capt Mordaunt Broom Salmon, Bombay Staff Corps of twin sons.

MARRIAGES.

BARNES—STRACHEY—June 12, at Kensington, Hugh Shakespear Barnes, Bengal Civil Service, son of the late James Ralph Barnes, of the same service, to Winifred, daughter of Sir John Strachey, G C S I, C I E, of Cornwall-gardens, S W.

HALL—DAWSON—June 6, at Clapham-rise, Ernest Hall, of Airdale, Elm Grove, Southsea, son of the late Harry Hall, of Newmarket, to Amelia Kirton Dawson, widow of Major-Gen John Dawson, Bengal Staff Corps.

LONG—BOLTON—June 7, at Lancaster-gate, W, Frederick N Long, son of Frederick Long, Esq, late of H M East India Company's Service, to Ida Madeleina, daughter of the late Major Augustus William Bolton, Bengal Staff Corps.

SIMPSON—MUSCROFT—June 7 at Cheltenham, Col R J B Simpson, late Indian Staff Corps, to Elizabeth Sinclair, daughter of the late Rev Dr Bissett, of Bourtrie, Aberdeenshire, and widow of Henry Muscroft Esq, M D, of Pontefract, Yorkshire.

DEATHS.

BROOKES—June 7, accidentally drowned while bathing, at Bedford, Hugh Vincent Brookes, son of O H Brookes, Esq, Andaman Islands, India.

HALLIDAY—June 9, at Belmont-park, Lee, Lucy, wife of Lieut-Gen Halliday, Madras Army, aged 65.

HARRIS—June 7, at Moor-end House, Elgin, N B, Fanny Beevor Harris, wife of Captain G F Harris, Retired List, Bombay Army (late Bombay Fusiliers and Staff Corps), daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Thomas Henderson, and daughter-in-law of the late G F Harris, Esq, of Harrow Park.

LIDDERDALE—June 9, at Cheltenham, James Hubert, son of Robert Lidderdale, M D, Deputy Surgn-General, Bengal, aged 4.

LITTLE—June 11, suddenly, at Blackheath, Robert Little, M D, late of Singapore, aged 68.

SOUTHOUSE—June 9, at Worthing, Henry Edward Southouse, Esq, formerly of Bombay, aged 83.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BALLINGALL—June 21, at Kalighat Tea Estate, South Sylhet, the wife of C G Ballingall, of a son.

BENNETT—June 23, at Trimulgherry, the wife of Store Sergeant James Bennett, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1888.

WE have on various occasions called attention, and notably in connection with the notorious case of the Police Constable convicted by the Chief Magistrate, to the questionable way in which police inquiries are often conducted in the City of Bombay, and to the importance in the public interest of substituting legal for departmental rules for guiding the conduct of such inquiries. In discussing the Police Constable's case it was noticed that the rule of the Criminal Procedure Code that no person shall be kept under arrest for more than twenty-four hours had no statutory application to Bombay. In the place of it there was known to be a departmental order which, as we pointed out, was for obvious reasons a most inefficient substitute for a legal enactment. Even in the Mofussil, where the twenty-four hours rule is law, ingenious artifices are not unfrequently resorted to for the purpose of evading this very strict and peremptory rule. Some police officers are said to have a most elastic idea of the term "arrest," and to count the law of twenty-four hours from the time when the prisoner actually arrives at the police station, and is placed in "durance vile." What is known in native parlance as *nazar kaid* or police surveillance, does not, we are told, count in police circles as arrest at all. A suspected character may indeed be subjected to repeated "instructions" and may even be told in the expressive native phrase "to take his seat" for hours or even days at some place not more agreeable than the police station or the Chief Constable's house. But in technical police language this is not an arrest. This is merely *nazar kaid*, or in other words a mere professional formality, which answers all the substantial purposes of an arrest without entailing any of the responsibility of it. The object of these polite professional attentions is not in fact *eo nomine* arrested, which is necessarily a very rough and unpleasant formality. He is merely "invited to sit" in some place more or less convenient for professional purposes until the suitable time has arrived either for his discharge or for his formal arrest. If he be discharged *tant mieux*. He has never been under arrest, and he has made certain useful acquaintances under conditions more or less compulsory it is true, but it may be hoped with mutual advantage. If he be finally arrested, the *nazar kaid* period does not count, and the police record their professional acquaintance as commencing from the actual moment of arrest.

If the twenty-four hours rule can be thus worked in the Mofussil, where it is the law of the land, what may not be done in the City of Bombay, where it is not the law, but only a more or less binding departmental rule? Plainly our local police are given a very free hand indeed, and may practically conduct criminal enquiries and detain suspected persons very much as they please. So long as their professional attentions are confined to criminals and to the criminal classes it would be pedantic to be critical over much. Crime has very rough methods of its own, and requires occasionally to be handled without the silk glove, which should be reserved for its proper uses. But it is necessary to bear in mind that honest persons are often unjustly suspected of crime, and that the co-operation of honest persons is habitually required to enable the police to investigate crime at all. The object of the Legislature in laying down fixed rules for the guidance of the police in conducting criminal enquiries is to protect the rights of the innocent, and to remind the police, who are necessarily entrusted with enormous power, of the essential distinction which they ought always to draw between the criminal and the non-criminal classes. The exceptional interest excited in Bombay by the trial of the Police Constable for oppression was chiefly due to the fact that the victim was an honest tradesman who certainly ought not to have been confounded with the ordinary criminal class. If a presumably honest and well known tradesman could be publicly treated by a native constable on the slenderest possible grounds as a suspected thief, what protection, it was asked, have the general public against similar treatment? The magistrate apparently thought that in the absence of formal rules of procedure the public were protected in Bombay by the provisions of the Penal Code. The decision of the High Court which annulled the conviction was one of great importance ; and the facts clearly indicated the necessity of subjecting the local police to some increased measure of control. The Bhattia's arrest was never even reported to the Police Commissioner, and the serious charge on which he was arrested never came under the cognisance of the magistrate. Surely, if police procedure means anything at all, there must have been something quite wrong in all this, and the case well illustrates the value of mere departmental rules. Persons arrested in Bombay for serious crime are plainly entitled to an enquiry by a magistrate. If they have been carelessly or unjustly accused, this right is one of the most important character, and should certainly be secured by law. Whether the case comes before the magistrate or not, it is plainly essential as an ordinary matter of police routine that the Police Commissioner should know what his subordinates are doing, and should interfere promptly in cases of improper arrest. Had this been done in the Police Sepoy's case the matter might very probably have been disposed of departmentally without going any further. The Police Commissioner would have seen at once that the complainant had a real grievance, and that the Police Constable had acted in error, honestly and stupidly. The power of arresting and discharging persons at pleasure without reference to the magistrate or the Police Commissioner is in any place a very serious and formidable power. But it is doubly so in Bombay owing to the exceptional position of the police under the local police law passed in 1856.

Although then it is possible that this *cause célèbre* has left some unpleasant memories behind it, it has effectually drawn attention to the nature of the police regime under which criminal enquiries are now conducted in the City of Bombay. The complainant it is true may feel that he has been sacrificed as a victim on the altar of public justice, but he has the proud satisfaction of knowing that his case has pointed a legal moral and adorned a legal tale. No serious reforms are ever won without the sacrifice of a victim. The Police Sepoy's case is now ancient history ; but it is well that it should not be altogether forgotten until the system that it illustrates has been amended, and until increased guarantees for personal liberty are afforded against over-zealous police action in the City of Bombay. Bearing in mind that some thirty thousand persons a year, more or less, are arrested in Bombay for offences great and small, it is clear that the power of arrest is very freely used, and that personal liberty requires in some way or another to be effectually secured. We want a strong, but also a responsible, police force. Of proper strength and assertion of authority there is no lack, but the less said about responsibility the better.

ON Saturday tenders were received by the Collector of Thana for the farm of the exclusive privilege of retailing country spirits in the various talukas of that district. The talukas were grouped into two Abkari farms, and the tenders specified "the highest amount per gallon country spirit of each strength and of each kind which the tenderer will offer to Government in addition to the amount of still-head duty payable to him on the country spirit which may be issued to him for consumption within the limits of the farm." We are informed that the highest tender sent in was one for a payment of seventeen annas per gallon over and above the still-head duty. It has gone in to the Commissioner of Abkari with the others, and according to the notification in the *Government Gazette* a few weeks ago the Commissioner has power to reject all tenders, or to accept that which he considers "most advantageous to the public interests." As the tender is now before the Commissioner we are in good time in asking him if it will be advantageous to the public interests to enter into a contract on terms which not only preclude the contractor from making any profit, but which, if he trades honestly, must land him in certain loss. For let us count up the outlay which the contractor must incur on every gallon of liquor which he sells for the Rs. 3-8 which the Government have fixed as its price. The still-head duty is Rs. 2 per gallon ; the liquor costs at the distillery at Oorun eight annas per gallon ; the charges of conveyance from the distillery to the liquor shop make an anna and a quarter, making the total outlay, exclusive of any

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEMONSTRATION IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

LONDON, JULY 2.

A demonstration, at which three thousand persons were present, took place in Trafalgar Square on Saturday, at the instance of Messrs. Conybeare and Saunders in order to protest against the closing of the Square to public meetings.

Both Mr. Conybeare and Mr. Saunders succeeded in addressing the crowd, and, in vigorous speeches, inveighed against the action of the Government in closing Trafalgar Square to public gatherings.

In the attempt to disperse the crowd sharp scuffles took place between the police and the people.

Several arrests have been made.

THE *TIMES* LIBEL CASE.

The libel case of Mr. Hugh O'Donnell, the ex-Parnellite member of the House of Commons, against the *Times* commences to-day.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, JULY 1.

The Floquet Cabinet has suffered a severe reverse owing to the election of twenty Ferryists on the Budget Committee.

BREACH IN TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 2.

Australia is at the present moment cut off from telegraphic communication with the outside world, both cables between Java and Port Darwin having broken down.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 30.

The City Line steamer City of Carthage arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The City Line steamer City of Dublin left here for Bombay, this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan MacArthur left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday evening

ADEN, JULY 1.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara, outward bound for Bombay and Kurrachee, left here this morning.

JULY 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

HONGKONG, JULY 2.

The Italian steamer Bormida left here for Bombay on the 30th June.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollerah	4 5-16
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 3 15-16
2½ per cent. Consols for account	99⅛
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67
4½ per cent. do.	70⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¼
Bar Silver	42⅛

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, JULY 1.

10 p.m.	80·2

MONDAY, JULY 2.

6 a.m.	81·4
10 a.m.	83·1
2 p.m.	80·6
4 p.m.	78·5

A GENTLEMAN standing high in the Uncovenanted Service (Bengal) writes to *Truth* complaining of the wrong done to him and many others by the Indian Government in the payment of their retiring pensions at the rate of exchange. On joining the service, he says he "found it stated in the Pension Rules that his pension would be £500 per annum. Now, after twenty-five years' service, he is informed that he will only be paid at the rate of exchange, which means about £350 per annum. There are over 700 European officers in a similar position, and I certainly think that, having been led to expect a certain number of pounds sterling, without any mention of rupees or rate of exchange, they have a right to complain of a distinct breach of faith. I recommend them to bring their case before some of the gentlemen who are so anxious for governments to enforce the literal observance of contracts, regardless of any change of time or circumstance."

THE Australasian Conference has come to a decision on the Chinese question. It has been decided to limit action for the present to an appeal to the Imperial Government to negotiate a treaty with China similar to that which the United States has just concluded. It may be hoped that both the Imperial Government and the Peking Court will do their utmost to meet the wishes of the colonists in this matter. The treaty would be the best solution of a pressing difficulty; and what is more the only one that would be at all satisfactory. The Australians do not mean to be overrun by the Mongolians.

THAT the Parsees can play better cricket than many persons imagine, and are in no way deficient in pluck, remarks *Sporting Life*, was manifest in the match at the Rectory Field, Blackheath, on the 13th ult. The Gentlemen of the District, who were 53 on with only four wickets down in the first innings when stumps were drawn were rather slow in turning up the next morning, the not out E. B. Ormerod going in with P. J. Gower for a partner. R. D. Cooper played an innings for 62, and A. D. Vatcha not out 43. F. H. Lacey was bowled the second ball by Pandole before a run was scored, Streatfield was caught by Mehta off the same bowler in the next over, whilst Haggard was also disposed of without scoring, the three wickets being down for 5 runs. In about ten minutes only 10 more runs were added before the fourth wicket fell, and it really looked as if the visitors would score a victory. But a little better stand was now made, and at the termination of the play the home team had made 61 for the loss of seven wickets, the match thus ending in a draw.

THE reasons given by Signor Damiani in the Italian Chamber on the 10th ult. for the extreme action of the Italian Consul at Zanzibar were rather disingenuous remarks a contemporary. "If the Sultan in receiving a letter from King Humbert, 'failed to observe certain customary formalities,' it was of course quite right and proper that he should apologize for his breach of diplomatic etiquette. But to say that the neglect of these formalities 'could not be tolerated,' and for the Consul to demand satisfaction in the shape of a cession of territory and at once to haul down his flag, is surely neither a dignified nor a magnanimous method of procedure. Knowing, as the new Sultan so well knows, that it is dangerous to trifle with European Powers, it is very unlikely that any insult was intended. The truth, of course, is that the scramble for Africa has recommenced, and that Italy is determined not to be behind hand. The incident has its importance, since it indicates that the Sultanate of Zanzibar is on its very last legs. So little territory is now left to the Sultan that a further cession will probably leave him little more to reign over than the island of Zanzibar itself."

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BILL.

NEARLY the whole sitting of the Bombay Corporation yesterday afternoon was occupied in a somewhat warm and lively debate on a motion brought forward by Major Selby, asking the Corporation to refer the Municipal Bill to "a committee of the whole house" for advice on the following points:—(*a*) Whether it was desirable to take further steps to try and obtain a further amendment of the Bill before it became law; and (*b*) what resolution it was desirable for the Corporation to record regarding the defects still remaining in the Bill and regarding those advances which, in the opinion of the Corporation, should have been made. In the course of a brief speech made in support of the resolution, the mover expressed the opinion that "the Bill, as finally amended, makes no practical advance whatever, as far as I can see." Mr. Dosabhoy Framji deprecated, in strong terms, the idea of re-opening the whole matter *de novo* and subject the Bill to the very doubtful benefit of a painfully long and protracted scrutiny by a committee of the Corporation, whose deliberations did not fairly represent the sense of the majority of the Corporation. He said that the Bill was a vast improvement on all the former measures of the kind, and in this opinion he was heartily seconded by Mr. Kapadia and Mr. M. H. Hakim. All the three members, who followed the mover of the resolution, agreed in saying that two of their best representatives, who were at present on the Legislative Council—Messrs. Mehta and Telang—had expressed their satisfaction with the Bill, on its third reading, and the wisest course now for the Corporation to adopt was to accept it thankfully and work it honestly, when it became law. Mr. Geary, in placing this view before the Corporation, pointed out the absurdity and the futility of the Corporation emancipating itself from the usual well regulated methods of procedure, in order to revive interminable debates and discussions on a Bill which had met with the approval of all sensible men, and particularly of every one who possessed long experience of the practical working of the Municipal constitution in this city. The mover of the resolution, who wished to send back the whole thing to a committee of the whole Corporation, had, curiously enough, refrained from pointing out what defects there were in the Bill which he condemned, and if there were any defects, what chance there was now of rectifying them. It would cover the Corporation with ridicule if they were to brand beforehand their future constitution as defective, without taking the trouble to indicate wherein lay those defects. M. Kabraji, Sir Henry Morland, and Dr. Cowasji also agreed in thinking that it was now the duty of the Corporation to accept the Bill which had undergone great improvements since it had appeared in its original shape, and to try to render themselves worthy of enjoying more extended powers and privileges in future. Major Selby, replying on the debate, admitted that the Bill had many redeeming features. No one would, however, say it was a perfect measure, and the Corporation would do nothing wrong in placing on record what they thought about it. For his part, he maintained that the Bill was still defective in many important points. On a show of hands, the resolution of Major Selby was carried by 12 votes to 10. Mr. Dosabhoy Framji demanded a poll, and the result was that the motion was carried by a majority of 18 to 11.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, will sail to-day for London with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr R McClay	Mr Ellis
Capt G Davidson, R E	Mr D McLaren
Mr H Shields	Mr J Smith
Revd L Loqueux	Mr J Bankier
Mr W Jenkins	Comr W L Morrison
Mr A A Conroy	

FOR MARSEILLES.

Dr Benson	Mr R W Campion
Mrs Benson and Child	Mrs K C Plumer
Mr Slade	Dr K M Downie
Mr Wangeyzel	Mr M E Roke
Mr Robert Ellis	Major W Taylor

FOR BRINDISI.

Lieut-Col A J Stoat	Mr T A Tomlinson
Mr and Mrs W Disney	Mr A W Treherne
Mr W Nethersole	

FOR ADEN.—Mr Abdul Hussan

The following passages have been engaged:—

The s.s. Ganges, Capt. R. Stewart, 10th July 1888.

FOR LONDON.

Mr R D Oldham	Mr Le Page
Mr E J Jones	Mr Fulford
Mr French Brewster	Hon Amir Ali
Mr A Hervey	Mr Holmwood
Mr F J Wilson	Rev and Mrs Lillie
Dr Birch	Mr H N Keys
Miss Birch	Mr H S Prescott
Mr J R Dunlop Hill	Mr and Mrs Lang
Mr N F Mackenzie	Mr A E Medley
Mr. W Asfraucken	Surgn-Major A Paterson

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr Atkinson	Rev H Moore
Mr T L Winter	Mr J F Stevens
Mr F B Mulock	Col Sartorius
Mr P Wagstaffe	Mr S S Grant
Col Harvey	Mr E M Childers
Mr & Mrs Grose & child	Mr P Clague
Mr B Scott	Mr W Clague
Mr Stevens	Col T G Jackson
Mr H Savage	Mr P Villas
Mr J E Chalke, Sr	Mr Chas Villas
Mr E L Chalke, Jr	Miss P Villas

The s.s. Assam, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, 17th July, 1888.

FOR LONDON—Mrs Ashdown and infant

FOR BRINDISI.

Surgn-Major Spencer	Mr John Short
Mr H M Parish	Mr Walsh
Mr H Lee	Mr Neville
Col and Mrs Barron	Mr Auley
Lieut W Jones	Mr F L Brown
Major Radford	Mr J C Kilby
Mr H Rigg	Mr A Anderson

FOR MARSEILLES.

Lieut Stanton	Capt Georges
Mr Bond	Mr J C Vessey

The s.s. Sutlej, Capt. W, D. Worcester, 24th July, 1888.

FOR LONDON.

Mr E Dobbs	Col Heaviside
Lt Col and Mrs C R Oxley	Mr R M Towers

FOR BRINDISI.

Col R M Clifford	Mr J Hutchison
Mr Jordan	Mr A C Duff
Hon S R Turnbull	Mr J Keddie
Mrs Turnbull and infant	Capt Georges

The s.s. Siam, Capt. H. T. Weighell, 31st July, 1888

FOR BRINDISI—Mr T H Kirkwood.

The s.s. Shannon, Capt. C. R. Edwards, 7th August, 1888.

FOR BRINDISI.

Col and Mrs R M I Horsford Major Churchill
Col Hay

FOR LONDON—Mr A H Morris

SIR JOHN ROSS has assumed command of the troops in North America, *vice* Lord Alexander Russell. The career of General Ross has been an eventful one and highly creditable. Born at Stonehouse, Cumberland, in 1829, he joined the Rifle Brigade in 1846, and first saw active service in the Crimea. As Adjutant of the 2nd Battalion, he made his influence felt in the exceptional discipline displayed by the troops at the battle of Alma. His Crimean services were rewarded by a brevet majority. On the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny he was engaged with his battalion in the suppression of the Sepoy revolt, and was present at Cawnpore, subsequently at the relief and capture of Lucknow. Proceeding afterwards to Central India, he served with distinction under Sir Hugh Rose as commander of a Camel Corps which he raised and organised. For these services he was made a brevet lieut.-colonel and C.B. In 1864 he was present at the action of Schuhkudder, for which he received the North-West Frontier medal. In 1875-76 he had command of the Bengal troops in the Perak expedition. At the close of the Russo-Turkish War, when Lord Beaconsfield made his magnificent *coup* by massing Indian troops at Malta, Sir John Ross was the officer selected to command. During the Afghan campaign he commanded the reserve division of the field force under Sir Frederick Roberts, and with him made the memorable march from Cabul to Candahar, for which services he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and was created a Knight Commander of the Bath. This record must be allowed to be a brilliant one, and yet, says the *World*, the question is occasionally asked, "Who is Sir John Ross? what has he done?" because the services he has rendered have been performed under the trying and not too encouraging influences of an Asiatic sun. The names of Egyptian commanders are household words; the majority of those who have served in India are comparatively unknown.

CHOLERA HOSPITALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see Dr. Blaney has written a long letter to your contemporary to-day, giving excellent reasons why there should not be a hospital at Khetwady.

It is as well to point out that at page 8 of the printed proceedings of the committee's report of 1884, the committee say "they quite concur with the plan suggested by Mr. Ollivant of purchasing a site opposite the Girgaum Police Court sufficient for a cholera hospital for that section, &c., &c."

This was signed by T. Blaney, P. M. Mehta, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, and R. K hote.

Now the site opposite to the Girgaum Police Court is only 600 feet from Khetwady main road, and lies just at the south-east end of the Khetwady district proper, or exactly on the boundary between it and Girgaum. The Girgaum Back Road is the boundary, and the site now chosen is in exactly a similar position at the north-west end, lying at the extreme north end of Khetwady main road at its junction with Charni Road. So far as danger to Khetwady district goes, there is not a pin to choose between the two sites—unless, indeed, Dr. Blaney means by Khetwady the single Khetwady main street. The hospital will in that case be about 100 feet from the north end of that road, instead of being 500 or 600 feet from the south end, as recommended by Dr. Blaney in 1884.

As to Khetwady being densely populated this is one of the characteristic liberties with facts taken by the writer, Khetwady being by far the most sparsely populated of the whole neighbourhood. The densities by the census report are:—

	Persons to an acre.
Kumbarwada	759
Khara Talao	689
Bhuleshwar	502
Dhobi Talao	395
Girgaum	203
Khetwady	172

Yours, &c.,

July 2. VERITAS.

THE HOTELS OF WESTERN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have only recently come out to India, and have been considerably enlightened by reading the correspondence on the hotels of Western India. On my way out I put up for a few days at a London hotel,—one of those new ones, "first-rate, second-class" hotels, on the Embankment. My cab had not fairly stopped at the door, when the hotel "boots" came bouncing into the street, opened the cab door, took my stick and handbag, ushered me into the entrance hall, and while a dainty young lady clerk took my name and alloted me a room, my baggage was carried into the hall, and my number being called out by the lady, up went my baggage, and I found it already neatly arranged in my room. Previous to this a spick and span waiter, "washing his hands with invisible soap in imperceptible water," had enquired after the wants of my inner man. What a picture of cleanliness was that bedroom! A snowy white counterpane, tempting sheets and pillow cases, neat toilet covers. The crockery was in keeping, and the atmosphere as sweet as the looks of the linen. There was an abundance of water, a proper and sufficient piece of soap, and three and four excellent towels. The dining room was the perfection of comfort and convenience. There were six or eight tables of various sizes—some would accommodate as many as twenty, others only about six. Fine linen, excellent cutlery, glass and table ware, smart, cleanly waiters, who almost anticipated your wishes, and had everything by you at the right moment. Moving to Paris I stayed at an hotel which, in cleanliness, good order, and management, was a Frenchified reproduction of the other. My experiences in Italy were similarly agreeable.

I reached Bombay and went to the———hotel (*palamam qui meruit ferat*) I had been recommended to. I reached it at eight o'clock in the morning and alighted. A cloud of dust greeted me, and behind it was an individual in a very airy costume with a palm-leaf sweeping brush. Seeing me, when the dust had subsided, he ran away calling out for somebody who arrived some five or six minutes later, arranging his coat and adjusting his turban. He led me to a room, while the sweeper individual and three coolies, who subsequently demanded *backseesh*, lifted my two trunks from the *ghari*. A door was flung open and a whiff of the "rankest compound of villanous smell that ever offended nostrils" greeted me. The man rushed forward to open the windows. I almost achieved a "double flip-flap" when attempting to follow him by catching my foot in a hole in the matting. I had my goods packed on another *ghari* and went to another hotel. Here was pretty much the same thing. The toilet tables were bare, the beds showed nothing but the ticking on the mattrass. I had to wait fully ten minutes for soap, towel and water, and when these arrived, I had perforce to postpone my necessary ablution for another three minutes, while I peeled the tinfoil from the soap. Dust lay in heaps in the corners of the room, and there was a strong musty smell which for several days I did not understand. At table I had to wait twice at the first meal for a clean fork, and noticed that whenever I asked a waiter for anything he inevitably replied "Yes, sir," and disappeared, never to return, leaving me in a blissful state, for I did not dare to ask two men for the same thing for fear they should have both brought it. However, I soon learned that the gentlemen had to be propitiated and a rupee paid to a "boy," kept him my devoted slave for two whole days, after which time it lost its effect, and I had to repeat the insult. I was charged four annas for every bottle of soda, two annas for every lime, besides extras for endless things. I got a "boy," and was about to try a third hotel, when I read the letters addressed to you, sir, and learning that they are all the same, I have determined to find some quiet English family if I can, where excellent example and moral superiority, together with Rs. 100 or Rs. 120 per month, may be considered as an equivalent for board and lodging.—Yours, &c.,

A GRIFFIN.

Bombay, June 29.

NUISANCES AT THANA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent, "A Resident," in your issue of the 29th, approves the action of the Thana Municipality in allowing the hydrants of drinking water to be used as washing places. He considers it a blessing instead of a grievance. He might as well go a step further, and ask all the dhobies of the town to use these places, which will save them the bother of going to those specially assigned to them. His hygienic ideas must be very curious, indeed, if he thinks there is no harm in setting up a dozen or two dhobi ghats in an important town like Thana. Here is an opportunity for the Bombay Municipality to learn something useful! Your correspondent supposes that as the grand Kopneshwar Tank, in which people used to commit nuisances worse than the one complained of by me, is under repairs, there can be no other alternative but to open up washing places in all parts of the town. Strange, the idea of setting apart a separate place for this purpose in a suitable locality did not occur to him, or the Municipality whose action he advocates.—Yours, &c.,

June 30. A VOICE FROM THE GHATS.

CAMBRIDGE has seldom conferred its honorary distinctions upon a more varied and distinguished body of graduates than those who were invested with their degrees on the 8th ult. There was royalty represented in the person of Prince Albert Victor; statesmanship in the person of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour; political adventure in Lord Randolph Churchill; law in Lord Selborne; learning in Lord Acton, Professor Stokes, Professor Cayley, Lord Rayleigh, and Professor Adams; finance in Mr. Goschen; "letters" in the Postmaster-General; and the "departments" in Sir F. Abel. Cambridge was *en fete* altogether; and, besides the honorary degrees, there was the Mathematical Tripos to be talked about, the batting of the Australians to be watched, and the new hall of the Newnham girls to be looked at. All went well. The weather was fine; the university won the match—or would have won it if it could have been played out; the maidens of Newnham and their dwelling-place were much admired by the visitors, and Dr. Sandys, Public Orator, eulogized, described, and "chaffed" the distinguished guests so neatly as to give colour to Lord Salisbury's theory that the Latin language must have been originally created for the conferment of honorary degrees. The hero of the day with the undergraduates and graduates was neither Prince Albert Victor nor the Prime Minister, but Mr. Balfour, who had a tremendous "reception."

THE SHIPWRECKED CREW OF THE BARQUE FRATELLANZA.

THE s. s. Avoca, which arrived in Bombay yesterday from Zanzibar, has brought, amongst other passengers, the shipwrecked crew, five in number, besides the Captain and an officer of the Italian Barque Fratellanza, which foundered about 2,000 miles from Sunda Straits. The barque was laden with molasses, and was bound for Falmouth. All went well for about ten days, when, through stress of weather, she foundered. Those who escaped with their lives took to two boats—one in command of the Captain, the other in charge of the mate, left the vessel with half the crew on each. The two boats kept together for one day only, and on the second they lost sight of each other. The boat in charge of the Captain made for the nearest land, which turned out to be Chagos Archipelago, bearing about N.-W. 1,000 miles distant. After severe and trying hardships, on the tenth day, from the date of abandoning the barque, the Isle of Diego Gracia was sighted. There was every fear of the boat being swamped, although they were very near the shore. Finally they reached the Isles, and were shown every kindness and hospitality by the British Resident. Seven days after their landing they were conveyed to Zanzibar by the British man-of-war Griffin, on board of which also they were shown every hospitality.

The second boat was fortunately picked up by a British steamer bound to Batavia, and the crew landed at Sumatra, whence they were conveyed to Singapore by a Dutch man-of-war. The crew are now at the Sailors' Home in an entirely destitute condition awaiting the departure of the Italian steamer Domenico Balduino on the 10th inst. Contributions of old clothes, &c., will be thankfully received for them by the Superintendent of the Sailors' Home.

THE S. S. MEDUSA.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer Narenta, Commander C. Dasanabos, which had been despatched as a relief boat to Marmagao, for the purpose of towing up the Medusa, returned to Bombay yesterday afternoon unaccompanied by the latter steamer. The Medusa, as has been reported, lies disabled in the harbour of Marmagao, whither she was towed by the British India steamer Coconada on account of her shaft having snapped. The Narenta left Bombay on Thursday last, with the company's agent, Mons. O. Von Hoffer, on board, reaching Marmagao on Saturday afternoon. On her arrival there, she found the weather too stormy and sea too high to allow of her towing the distressed vessel out of the harbour. She waited there till Sunday morning to see if circumstances would improve; but the weather continuing the same, she was obliged to make for Bombay again alone. She left Marmagao on Sunday morning, and experienced strong south-west monsoon all the way up to port. The Medusa will have to stay at Goa till the weather moderates before she can come here for repairs. Her cargo was for China, and it is expected that the company will send another steamer to Marmagao, so that the cargo may be transhipped.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered.	21 51	20 94	20 93	17 73
July 1, Sunday	...	...	...	2 63
„ 2, Monday	0 70	0 86	1 5	...
Total..	22 21	21 80	21 98	20 36
Total corresponding date of last year	23 83	23 57	22 81	24 18

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

THE report of the directors of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company (Limited) for the half-year ending December 31, states that the Bellary-Kistna State Railway was taken over as from the 1st of January, 1888, from the Government of India, and is now incorporated with the Southern Mahratta Railway system. The length of line open to public traffic on the 31st of December was 849½ miles on the Southern Mahratta Railway and 139½ miles on the Mysore State Railway. Since then the following addition has been made to open line:—Extension from Castle Rock to the Portuguese frontier, 3½ miles. The total length of railway now open to traffic is 993¼ miles, and there are 345¾ miles under construction. The total amount of capital raised by the company stood on the 31st of December as follows:—Southern Mahratta share capital, 3,000,000*l*; Southern Mahratta debentures, bearing 3½ per cent. interest, 2,300,000*l*; Mysore debentures and debenture stock bearing 4 per cent. interest, 1,200,000*l*; grand total 6,500,000*l*. The further issue of 500,000*l* share capital authorised at the last general meeting was taken by the shareholders and the public at an average premium of 6*l*. 3*s*. 10*d*. per cent., and has been fully paid up. No issue has been made of debentures sanctioned at the same meeting, but the Secretary of State has recognized that 5,000,000*l* additional capital is needed for the purposes of the company, and it has been arranged that the money will be at the company's disposal when its present capital is expended. A resolution giving the Board power to raise a sum of 500,000*l* in lieu of 250,000*l* previously authorized by means either of debentures to be issued by the company or by loan from the Secretary of State at a rate of interest not exceeding 3½ per cent, will be submitted to the meeting. The total capital expenditure to the 31st of December was as follows:—Southern Mahratta 5,248,535*l*; Mysore State 674,894*l*; the earnings at the prescribed rate of exchange, 1*s*. 4·936*d*. On the Southern Mahratta Railway with an average of 763 miles open, the gross receipts were 112,342*l*, the working expenses 79,935*l* and net receipts 32,407*l*, against gross receipts 62,494*l*, expenses 46,274*l*., and net receipts 16,220 with an average of 367 miles open in the second half of 1886. On the Mysore State line the gross receipts were 18,081*l*., working expenses 14,729*l*. and net receipts 3,352*l*., against gross receipts 18,268*l*., working expenses 10,600*l*, and net receipts 7,656*l*. The report states the shareholders are entitled to one-fourth of the net receipts. In the case of the Southern Mahratta the Secretary of State guarantees till the 31st of December, 1890, in addition to 3½ per. cent. per annum payable out of the revenues of India that the company's quarter share shall not be less than 5*s* per cent. per half-year on their paid-up shares capital, that is 7,500*l*. for last half-year. This, at the rate of exange settled by the Secretary of State's drawing for the last half-year on India amounts to Rs. 1,06,282. There is, therefore, a surplus due to the company of Rs. 7,051. In the case of the Mysore the company's share is Rs. 11,782. Both sums with the previous balance will, when received, be carried to the reserve fund being formed for the equalization of dividends.

THE MADRAS DIAMOND MINING COMPANY.

IN the Chancery Division, before Mr. Justice Chitty, on the 16th June, a motion was made against the Madras Presidency Diamond Fields Company and Major Strutt, to restrain the defendant company from paying any cash or allotting any shares to the defendant Strutt and to restrain Strutt from receiving any cash or accepting any shares. The plaintiff stated that in December, 1887, he employed Strutt as his agent to negotiate the purchase of certain reputed diamond mining property at Wardjra Karu, in the Presidency of Madras, but that Strutt had bought the property in his own name and sold it to a company, of which he had been a promoter and was one of the directors. The plaintiff subsequently confined his motion to the application for an interim injunction restraining Strutt from accepting the cash and shares, and assented, in the event of his obtaining such an order, to the company completing the contract with Strutt as if the plaintiff had no claim. The defendant repudiated the plaintiff's allegations as to agency.

Mr. Justice Chitty said that the plaintiff appeared to claim specifically any profit made by Strutt, instead of confining himself to an action for damages. The plaintiff, however, declined to put himself in the identical position with regard to the company which Strutt occupied. That being so, and also taking into consideration that there was a certain amount of haze in the plaintiff's case, he should decline to grant an injunction on motion, but should leave the plaintiff to his remedy by damages on the trial of the action. He therefore dismissed the motion, but costs would be costs in the action.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become rough by exposure on land or sea. It never [illegible] hence, with its soothing and [illegible] tendency, is particularly [illegible] luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Apothecaries, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

THE DECCAN MINES INQUIRY.

THE Select Committee on the Hyderabad Deccan Mining Company resumed their inquiry on Tuesday, the 12th of June; the first witness called was Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk (Mr. Mehdi Ali).

NR. MEHDI ALI'S EVIDENCE.

Chairman (to the Interpreter): Will you ask the Nawab to state his position in relation to the Hyderabad Government?—He says he is Political and Financial Secretary of his Highness the Nizam's Government; and that he represents the Nizam's Government in this present case.

Does the Nawab desire to make any statement to the Committee as to the facts within his knowledge which he desires to call to the attention of the Committee affecting this Hyderabad Deccan Company?—He says the Government have sent him here for two reasons. He says, if the Committee want any papers or documents that are with him that he should submit them to the Committee; and he says also to answer any questions about matters that he himself is aware of, matters within his own knowledge.

What matters has the Nawab within his own knowledge affecting the Hyderabad Deccan Company?—He says that he has got all the papers with him, whatever the Committee may ask for; but he himself knows very little about the concession.

Has he any facts that he wishes on the part of the Government to call to the attention of this Committee?—He says, as regards the concession itself, Sir Salar Jung, the ex-Minister, was asked as to what his own knowledge of it was, and he has sent a written reply, which is with the Nawab.

Will the Nawab produce that document, please?—Yes. (Document produced, and handed in.)

Chairman: It may be well to state that the letter produced is a letter from the late Prime Minister to the present Prime Minister of Hyderabad, and is really a defence of his own conduct in the matter. The Committee do not think that such ought to be taken in evidence without the writer being here, as it deals with matters affecting himself personally; and that it would be unfair to others to have such a statement placed upon the minutes of the Committee without their being able to deal with the witness.

Mr. Mayne: In 1887, I believe you were Financial Secretary?—Yes.

And in May of 1887 was Abdul Huk over at Hyderabad?—Yes; the beginning of May, 1887.

Did Abdul Huk place before Colonel Marshall in your presence a memorandum relating to the purchase of your shares, 10,000 or 12,000 shares (10,000) of this Mining Company?—He says Abdul Huk placed those in his hands in Colonel Marshall's house.

Was that memorandum placed in your hands, or in Colonel Marshall's hands?—It was placed in my hands before Colonel Marshall.

Chairman: By whom; by Abdul Huk?——

Mr. Mayne: By Abdul Huk, Sir.

Did you read that memorandum?—He says first he had a conversation with Abdul Huk on the subject, and he read it afterwards.

Is there a translation of that memorandum appended to it, or have you got a translation?—Yes; this is a translation here (referring to a document).

Mr. Mayne: Do you know who made that translation?—He got it done in Hyderabad, in the Political Secretary's office; in his office by a translator.

Chairman: The translation was in English?—The first was written in English.

Do you know where that is?—Yes; we have got a true copy on the file.

Chairman: Orders by whom?

Were any orders made, written by anyone in reference to that Urdu memorandum?—Yes.

Who wrote orders upon it?—His Highness the Nizam himself and Colonel Marshall.

Did you write any order?—His opinion is also expressed.

Your opinion is also upon it?—Yes.

Did you yourself, previous to the time this memorandum was presented to you, know anything of the details of the mining concession?—He says, he was not consulted when the concession was given away, and he has no personal knowledge of the details. He says, a few months before this, another memorandum was placed before him by the ex-Minister, Sir Salar Jung, for his opinion.

I do not care about that. Now upon this memorandum, did you do anything except give your opinion as to the advisibility of the investment proposed by Abdul Huk?——

Mr. Labouchere: Is this the investment in the shares?

Mr. Mayne: This is the investment in the shares; this is Abdul Huk's memorandum, advising the investment in the shares.

The Interpreter: He says that is all he was asked about.

Mr. Mayne: And you wrote your memorandum approving of the investment?—Yes. Abdul Huk at the time told the Nawab personally, before Colonel Marshall, that it was a very advantageous thing for the Nizam to invest money in; and that if there had not been any objection against his doing so himself he would have invested his own money in this transaction, but, as he said, "I am connected with the Deccan Mining Company officially; I cannot take any shares myself;" and he also said, that although they had they had not discovered gold and diamonds yet, that those shares were about par, that there were hopes of finding gold and also diamonds; and when this was done, the shares would go up to 30 or even 50.

Now, had you any conversation with Abdul Huk as to whether he himself possessed any shares in this Mining Company?—He says, more than once. He says, when Mr. Joseph Rock came out to India in October, he then mentioned to the Nawab that Abdul Huk owned a great many shares, to the extent of 250,000*l*.

Was that in Abdul Huk's presence?—No; but he said that he mentioned that to him, and then he spoke to Abdul Huk about it.

Who is Rock?—He is an agent of his Highness the Nizam's Government, in England.

After this had been communicated to the Nizam was anything said by you?—Yes.

Sir Richard Temple: Might I point out that the witness has made a statement in Hindustani, which has not yet been interpreted. Will you kindly interpret what he said?—He said he mentioned this to Abdul Huk, and that Abdul Huk was very angry about it, and indignantly denied it.

Mr. Mayne: Denied what?—That he had any shares whatever in this concern. He says there was a committee meeting also in Hyderabad, at which was present, Nawab Vikar Ul Umra, Mr. A. J. Dunlop (who is now in England) another gentleman, the Resident's Secretary, and himself. When the Nawab Vikar Ul Umra asked Abdul Huk in their presence whether he had any shares in the Deccan Mining Company, Abdul Huk said, "No; he had none."

Sir Richard Temple: The witness said something more than that; he said, did he not, "Not at all; not a single share."

The Interpreter: Yes; he says, "No; I have not a single share"; and after the suspension, he said, Colonel Marshall told the Nawab that he asked Abdul Huk whether he had any shares, and Abdul Huk said, no, he had not one.

Sir Richard Temple: "Not a grain or nota farthing."

The Interpreter: But he said that what he wanted to imply was, that he had no connection whatever.

Sir Richard Temple: No sort of profit, that is the literal translation.

The Interpreter: After his suspension, he said, Abdul Huk told Colonel Marshall, and Colonel Marshall told him that he had no shares whatever; no connection: and that he had made no profit by it; and, he says, after his suspension he went to the Acting Resident and swore to him on his word of honour that he had no share; and, he says, "I know this from a telegram that I received from Hyderabad lately."

Mr. Mayne: When was it that those conversations about the shares took place between you and others and Abdul Huk, what year and month?—The first time in October, when Mr. Rock came there.

October of what year?—1887.

And when was the next time?—About March or April last.

About March or April of this present year?—Yes; about the end of March or beginning of April of this year; and he says, Mr. A. J. Dunlop is now in England.

Chairman: What is the last answer of the witness?—He says, the first conversation about this took place in October; and the last conversation with Abdul Huk took place about the end of March or beginning of April, and in the presence of Mr. A. J. Dunlop, who is in his Highness the Nizam's service, and is now in England. He says, he had another conversation also, when they went to visit the Singareni Coal-fields.

Mr. Mayne: Who is that with?—He says on one occasion when they visited the Singareni Coal-fields Abdul Huk said it was a most [illegible] investment; advised the Nawab [illegible] advantageous in it also; and, he said [illegible] to invest some money and Mr. A. J. Dunlop were induced to buy shares.

I do not [illegible] care about that?—And he said he had not taken any share until then; but he would purchase some now.

Where you personally cognizant of the transactions connected with Abdul Huk's claim for 83,000*l*. arising out of the railway?—Yes, he says, he is conversant with it.

Now, do you know whether Abdul Huk sent in to the Nizam's Government any document purporting to be executed by the old Sir Salar Jung, authorizing him to receive the money which he claimed in the railway transaction?—Yes.

Is that the letter which he sent in (handing a document to the witness)?—Yes.

Is that in English?—Yes.

That is Salar Jung's handwriting, is it not?—No.

Whom is the letter written by?—Seyid Belgrami, who was private secretary to the late Sir Salar Jung.

And is it signed by Sir Salar Jung?—Yes. He says, he had a conversation with the writer of this note, Seyid Belgrami.

I do not care about that. I am satisfied with that; that that is a genuine letter. Now, Abdul Huk was suspended, I believe, on the 14th April of this year?—Yes; about the 13th or 14th, he says.

Ask the Nawab if he knows where the original of this is, the 28th December, 1881, a memorandum of Sir Salar Jung written to Abdul Huk. This is as to the 83,000*l*. you are examining upon?

Mr. Mayne: That is, as I understand, the document he has just spoken of.

Chairman: No; it is a letter. Will you let me have that please? (The same was handed in.) There is an original of this, is there not?

Mr. Mayne: That is the original?

Chairman: No, in English. He says here, the first part of it is in the handwriting of the late Minister.

Mr. Mayne: That is another document.

Chairman: That is the document I want.

Mr. Mayne: That is a document I am just going to ask about. (To the witness.) Now at page 32 of that Buff Book, do you see a reference to a memorandum by Sir Salar Jung?—Yes.

First of all, I want exactly to understand, is the body of that document a memorandum presented by yourself to Sir Salar Jung for orders?—Yes; because Sir Salar Jung's orders are written on them.

And the pencil memorandum upon that purports to be written by Sir Salar Jung?—Yes; it is in Sir Salar Jung's handwriting. This document was laid before the present Sir Salar Jung, his son, and two other people, and they said that some suspicion was aroused as to whether the Urdu word, meaning "in lieu of" was in his handwriting

from the House of Commons, there is Abdul Huk's statement which purports to be a copy of this memorandum: "His Highness is pleased to accord his warm approval of the investment, and directs it to be carried out; the Resident's consent has also been obtained. His Highness orders 10,000 shares to be purchased." The words, "by wire," are left out. The importance of it is that this order was given "to be purchased by wire," on the 10th May. No order is given until Abdul Huk comes over again on the 4th June.

Sir Horace Davey (to the Interpreter): Will you ask the witness whether he knows that a telegram was sent from the Nizam's Government to Mr. Watson, of London, on the 10th of May, ordering shares to be purchased?

Chairman: But Mr. Watson has got that telegram if it is in existence.

Mr. Watson: I never had it.

Chairman: That answers your question, Sir Horace.

Mr. Littler: It went to the wrong person?

Sir Horace Davey: Mr. Watson mentioned the explanation that it went to the wrong person.

Sir Horace Davey: Then perhaps they have got the order?

Chairman: Let it be produced. We had better get to the bottom of this. (A document was handed to Sir Horace Davey by Mr Whitehead.)

Sir Horace Davey: This is produced. It is in cypher, also in long hand. "Secret Government wishes purchase" (this is in accordance with my instructions) "purchase 10,000 shares, Deccan. At what price can buy. Telegraph immediately. Will leave Thursday, have you arranged for hotel." It appears, itself, to have been sent in cypher. (To the Interpreter.) Ask the gentleman whether that is a copy of the telegram sent.

Chairman: What is that dated?

Sir Horace Davey: 10th May.

Chairman: And to whom is it addressed?

The Interpreter: To W. C. Watson, 7, Great Winchester-street, London.

Chairman: Let me look, please. (The document is handed in.) This is addressed rightly to Mr. W. C. Watson. What is your address, Mr. Watson.

Mr. Watson: "Workshop, London," for the telegraphic address.

Chairman: Is your right address C. W. Watson, 7 Great Winchester-street?

Mr. Watson: Yes.

Chairman: And is the telegram sent to "Workshop, London?"

Mr. Watson: Yes. I do not recollect that telegram. I could search for it, and look; and see if I had a telegram of that date.

Chairman: The Committee understand you to say most positively you never had.

Mr. Watson: I have no recollection of it for a moment.

Sir Horace Davey: Perhaps the answer will recall Mr. Watson's recollection. This is produced. This is on a telegraph form. This purports to be the answer to the telegram, and it is dated, 11th May, according to my instructions, "Your telegram to hand to-day, 10,000 shares without exciting market; requires time and cautious dealing; price about 12*l.*; hotel arranged."

Mr. Watson: That reminds me, Sir; I do recollect.

Chairman: We will have you back. Had you a cypher between Abdul Huk and yourself?

Mr. Watson: The A B C code.

Chairman: That will do for the present. We will ask for explanation. Now, Sir Horace, please.

Sir Horace Davey (to the Interpreter): Ask him whether he has brought to England the original proposals made by Messrs. Watson and Stewart for a mining concession, dated 7th November, 1882?—He says he has got all our papers (indicating the solicitor).

Mr. Pember: I am instructed by a committee of members other than the concessionaires.

Chairman: Who are the directors? Is Lord Lawrence one?

Mr. Pember: Lord Lawrence is certainly one, Mr. Colvin and Mr. Batten.

Might I ask the witness who stated that the certificate of registration was sent over, if the memorandum of association and agreements of the 16th and 17th August, 1886, were sent at the same time?—He does not know. He was not acquainted with this until just as he was coming away.

May I ask him this question, whether or not the Government of the Nizam approves the manner in which the company are conducting their present operations?——

Chairman: Whom do you mean by the Government?

Mr. Pember: The Government of the Deccan, the Nizam's Government.

Chairman: Do you mean whether in their own breasts they approve it, or whether they have communicated such approval to the company.

Mr. Pember: Whether in their own breasts they approved it?

Chairman: No, I think not.

Mr. Pember: May I ask this question, whether or not they think the company is doing a useful thing in developing the resources of the company?

Chairman: You may ask him whether, in his opinion, that is so.

Mr. Pember: Will you kindly ask whether, in his opinion, the company is doing useful work in developing the resources of the Deccan?—He says, he has only seen the Singareni Coal-fields, and all he can say is that the coal produced is less than what used to be done before.

Chairman: What do you mean by before?—A few months ago.

Mr. Labouchere: What was the precise position of Abdul Huk in the Ministry?—Abdul Huk was only Secretary in the Home Department and Director of Railways and Mines.

Do we understand that secretary means like our Secretary of the Home Department, or a secretary?—He says, I do not know anything about the Secretary of State in England, but he is like one of the secretaries we have in the Indian Government.

Was he at the head of the Department?—He says, he was practically head of the Department.

And the head of the Mining Department?—Yes.

Would he take decisions on his own initiative up to a certain point?—Yes.

What was the age of Sir Salar Jung the younger when he was Prime Minister, and when the Mining Concession was granted?—About 22 or 23.

Mr. Slagg: I should like to ask whether, in your opinion, the Residency officials knew the concessionaires were to obtain 850,000*l.* out of this capital of one million?—The Residency officials would know best; he does not know.

I asked if it was possible to give me his opinion whether they had that knowledge or not?—I think not.

Sir Richard Temple: Will you ask him so far as he knows, was any report of that kind made to the Residency?—So far as I know, not; and if it was proposed in any document or paper, it may have been so brought in that it may have passed without notice.

Mr. Labouchere: We have heard a good deal about a memorandum in 1837, in which a statement was made to Colonel Marshall that 85,000 shares had been given to the concessionaires by themselves or by the company. To whom was that memorandum addressed, I did not quite understand. The memorandum was secret and confidential, but to whom was it addressed?—He says it was addressed to nobody, but the object was that it should be submitted to his Highness.

Submitted to his Highness by Colonel Marshall?—By Abdul Huk to Colonel Marshall.

Then it was submitted to his Highness by Abdul Huk, not by the Ministry?—No.

There was no Minister concerned in it?—No; it did not pass through any Council of State at the time. There was no Minister at the time. Sir Salar Jung had come here for the Jubilee, and so his Highness himself was conducting the affairs of State at the time.

What was the age of his Highness?—The Nawab also wishes to observe that when Abdul Huk mentioned something about the 85,000*l.* fully paid shares in the memorandum of the 9th March, because Sir Salar Jung was then Minister, he did not enter so fully into the whole circumstances of the case as regards the fully paid shares as he did subsequently in May when there was no Minister.

So that so far as the Nawab knows, Sir Asman Jah and the Ministry knew absolutely nothing of these 85,000 shares being paid. Sir Asman Jah knew nothing at all, and he thinks very probably Sir Salar Jung knew nothing either.

Then there is another document which we have had, in which it was stated that there was an enclosure in the letter addressed by Sir Salar Jung the elder in December, 1881, allowing Abdul Huk to receive a commission. To whom was that enclosed by Sir Salar Jung? We have had one of the documents subsequently put in, in which it was stated, that this letter was enclosed, and I think it was addressed to Sir Salar Jung the younger by Abdul Huk?—He says that he does not remember it; it is very likely mentioned in the telegram that was handed in.

Chairman: Will you ask the Nawab when he left India?—On the 3rd May.

Up to that time had he heard of the discovery of any diamonds or gold within the terms of this concession?—Yes, he said about four or five small diamonds had been found before then.

Sir Richard Temple: Was any gold found?—No, gold had not been found, but there was hope held out that it would be found.

Mr. Slagg: I want to ask the witness whether before the formation of this company the mineral and other resources of the State had not been examined and reported upon?—He says the diamond mines were known to everybody. The coal had been first of all exploited for by one, Mr. Heenan, in his Highness's service, and he had reported upon it.

Was there not full knowledge on the part of the Nizam's advisers of everything relating to the mineral resources long before this company was formed?—I do not quite understand the expression, the Nizam's Government; but, perhaps, Sir Salar Jung may have known it or may not have known it; the present Sir Salar Jung.

I wish to ascertain whether the reports and explorations made on behalf of the company added anything to the existing knowledge of the Nizam's officials with regard to the mineral resources of the country?—He says probably the company knew, but the general public did not know anything.

Mr. Slagg: Everything that related to these resources was within the knowledge of the Nizam's Government long before the concession was made.—The Nizam's Government is supposed to be the Prime Minister only, he says, "I do not know myself whether he knew it or not, because nobody else was consulted in this matter.

The officials to whose department this information belonged?—He says, the officials were not consulted, and this would, of course, naturally be the Home Department.

Sir Richard Temple: He has not understood the question. What Mr. Slagg asks is whether the condition of these mineral resources, that is of the coal mines and of the diamond mines, was not known to the officials of Hyderabad before this company was formed; the various Sirdars and people who make up the State?—Yes, the officials knew it, but the officials were not consulted on this matter; and, as regards the Minister himself, he does not know whether he knew it or not.

Mr. M'Lagan: Was it not the fact that the minerals were reported on by a Hungarian before this company was in existence?—I do not remember.

MR. WATSON RECALLED.

Mr. William Clarence Watson was recalled.

Mr. Mayne: Have you got a document between yourself and the Nizam's Government? Just look at that document (handing same to witness).—This is the contract between the Railway Company and the Government and me, for issuing a million-and-a-half of the capital of the railway.

Did you see Abdul Huk's letter of authorisation, dated 30th March, 1883, while he was negociating with you?—I only saw a certain portion of it.

You did not see the document itself?—I do not think I did.

And you did not ask for it?—Yes, I asked to see it. I am not sure whether I did not see it at the railway company's with the directors once.

Now, another point I want to ask you, for the information of the Committee. As to these original shares, I see that Mr. Winter was an original shareholder for 100 shares. He transferred his 100 shares to you on the 5th October, 1886; why was that?—He returned them to me.

Now about the transaction for the sale of shares, I understood from you at the last meeting that the first you heard about it was that you got Abdul Huk's letter of the 7th June from the Alexandra Hotel?—My recollection was that the first I heard of it was the day before that. I think I said that was my recollection, and is my recollection now of this telegram. I recollect some telegram about taking rooms, and it may be there, but I cannot tell. I will look at them and see if I have any telegram.

Can you be certain, or is it merely that your mind is a blank on the point, whether in May you received a telegram from Abdul Huk asking you, to purchase, stating that he was authorized to purchase 10,000 shares?—I do not recollect it at the moment. I shall have to refer. I do not recollect it.

Now the telegram we put to you as having been sent to you, is in these words "Huk to W. C. Watson, 7, Great Winchester-street, London, 10th May, 1883?"——Did you or not receive a telegram to that effect?—I tell you I do not recollect for a moment; I must refer. It has quite gone out of my memory if I did. Without reference to my telegrams and looking, I cannot tell you.

The answer was put to you, you were shown what purported to be the answer. Can you say whether in point of fact you did send such an answer?—I tell you, Sir, I quite forget it. I will refresh my memory by looking the telegrams up if I have them, but so far I do not recollect it.

You would have those telegrams if they existed?—If they exist, I shall have them undoubtedly.

Abdul Huk, after the exchange of the letters between you and him in reference to the shares, did, in fact, telegram to his Government?—He informed me that he had telegramed the transaction to his Government.

Did he send the telegram from your office?—No, not that I am aware of.

Did he ever show you a copy of a telegram he sent?—No.

You, I think, have prepared, have not you, as nearly as you can in the form which you promised to give the other day, the figures relating to the railway?—Yes.

You have endeavoured, have you not, to carry out the instructions of the Right Honourable Chairman as to providing all the transfers?—Yes.

Have you been able to finish it?—No; I cannot do it without the use of the company's books, and I have no t been able to have them.

I think the secretary of the company was busy preparing some other returns which the company wanted?—Yes; I have got a couple of headings, that is all. I cannot do that without the company's books.

As soon as you can possibly finish them you will furnish them?—Certainly.

When this matter was before you, did you try to make yourself acquainted with the various minerals in the Nizam's district?—Certainly, I did.

Amongst others, I think you obtained a copy, which I have in my hand, of a memorandum made by Mr. T. M. H. Johnstone, Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, addressed to Sir Salar Jung as Prime Minister in July, 1871?—Yes.

You studied that document?—Yes, I read it carefully.

Perhaps you will hand that to the Right Honourable Chairman; did you also obtain another document which is entitled, "The Coal-fields Branch, from G. F. H. Heenan, Superintendent, Cummum Coal-field, to Mr. H. Wilkinson, Secretary to the Government, Hyderabad Public Works Department;" this is a *resume* on the coal in his Highness the Nizam's dominions?—Yes.

That you also carefully studied?—Very carefully.

That appears to be dated 6th October, 1875?—Yes. This is where they bring out the large quantity of coal, 46,000,000 tons.

Now did you study not merely the coal-field but the diamond prospects and the gold prospects and other minerals?—So far as I could gather from these various books which I got. I got all the information I could on the subject.

Did you form a judgment with regard to the value?—Yes, it was most difficult to form a judgment. The difficulties seemed so enormous over these various things.

When you had formed that judgment; I do not trouble you with any of the details; but did you anticipate the property turning to account so rapidly as it did?—I never anticipated the shares coming to value so quickly. It was a great surprise to me. I thought we might have to wait for a year, or a couple of years, to develop the property before they would become valuable.

At the time that you made the arrangement that you were to have the 850,000*l.* in paper, had you any document before you which led you to suppose that either the Indian Government or his Highness's Government had any objection to that course?—None whatever.

So far as you now know, is there any difficulty about completing all the work for the Singareni Coal-field, and also doing all the prospecting of the other fields within the 150,000*l.* subscribed?—No, I think the money is ample for the purpose.

Has the subsequent prospecting confirmed or detracted from Mr. Furnival's report?—Confirmed it in every way.

Is the result in excess of that report or not?—Very much so, I think.

I think there is one fact which is not before the Committee. When the transaction took place in Abdul Huk's shares, did you give any instructions about taking care to have the same number of shares?—Yes, and fixed a special settling day, so that there should be no question of the same shares coming back.

So that every transaction could be traced?—So that every one could be traced.

Notwithstanding there were six brokers, every one of the six broker's transactions could be traced home to the right person?—Yes.

Had you anything at all to do with the purchase by the Nizam of the shares?—Do you mean in advising the purchase?

Yes?—Nothing whatever.

Was it in the smallest degree in the interest of yourself whether the Nizam bought any shares?—Not the slightest. I thought it was a very good taing for the company.

In that sense it was?—That is so. The Nizam a As an advertisement?—As having partner in the business.

When was the time that you discovered that Abdul Huk had not told his Government?—When I arrived home from Constantinople at the end of April, I think, Saturday night, the 28th April.

Chairman: What year?—This year.

Mr. Littler: I think the way in which you got your knowledge was that you saw the Yellow Book issued by Abdul Huk, giving an account of the purchase of the shares?—Yes, I read that on Sunday.

And you saw that it did not disclose the whole transaction?—Yes.

Thereupon did you immediately telegraph to the Prime Minister?—I did.

Up to that time had you any reason to suppose that Abdul Huk had not communicated to the Government?—None whatever.

Not until you returned to England?—No; I had been away three months.

Mr. Littler here read the telegram sent by Mr. Watson to Hyderabad:—"2nd May 1888. As allegations have been made here that I empowered Abdul Huk to obtain mining concessions, I hasten to inform Government that at commencement of negotiations with Abdul Huk he showed Winter following letter from Regent, 5th January." Then it sets out that letter of Sir Salar Jung's. "At the same time Abdul Huk stipulated with Winter for one quarter of concession when obtained, to which Winter agreed, and after company was formed Abdul Huk received from Winter one quarter of company's shares, when Abdul Huk last year instructed me to purchase shares for Government at 12*l.*, which I was unable to procure so many at that price."

Chairman: Is not this the evidence Mr. Watson has given to us? What he communicated to the Government on the 2nd May is not material. He has been telling us this for the last two days.

Mr. Littler: I want to ask you two questions: Throughout this matter from first to last have you ever had any complaint from the Nizam's Government?—Never.

Have you had any single complaint from any present shareholder, or any purchaser of shares?—None.

You know Mr. Rock, the Nizam's agent in England?—Yes.

Did you at any time inform him that Abdul Huk had part of the shares?—I believe I informed him almost immediately after the formation of the company.

At all events, some time ago?—Oh, yes; I am sure I think I told him that he had the shares.

Is Mr. Rook in England now?—He was here. He is the agent of the Government, and he has been with these gentlemen here.

The exact date of the communication is important?—It was a verbal communication somewhere about October or November 1886.

Is there any pretence for saying that you have in any way concealed this matter?—Not the slightest.

Is there any pretence that you have either bought shares or sold shares to do what is commonly called "rig" the market?—Never.

Mr. Labouchere: In this statement you have just put in of the 100,000*l.*, you put down 7,776*l.*, law charges and expenses in England and India. That, I presume, is paid to your brother-in-law?—No, it included Bircham and Company.

How much did they get?—Is it fair to give their items?

Why not? It is between them and your brother-in-law?—Their fee was 2,000*l.*

What for?—For their services in the railway company.

Then the rest went to your brother-in-law?—No, it went to a firm in Bombay.

That was the firm of your brother-in-law?—They got 1,000*l.*, and the balance for Mr. Winter, and his expenses travelling to and from India.

Bircham & Co. got 2,000*l.*, Prescott & Winter got 1,000*l.*, and the balance was got by your brother-in-law?—Yes, those figures are correct.

Dealing with actualities at the present moment, the Nizam has guaranteed 150,000*l.* per annum on this railroad, has he not?—Yes.

And he has to pay, owing to that guarantee, 100,000*l.*?—That statement is quite correct.

With regard to the coal, the Singareni coal is now producing 150 tons per week?—Yes.

Never mind about the future?—The reason of that is this——

I do not ask the reason?—I think I ought to give the reason. Under ground workings are now being made, and colliery roads are now being made, and the business at the moment is not to extract so much coal, but to open out the underground workings, so that in a short time a large and continuous supply can be got out of the mine.

Dealing with actualities, it is producing 150 tons a week?—Yes.

Your diamondiferous zone is a large one, but it has produced only one diamond worth 30s. up to now?—According to the new account it has produced nothing for the reason that they have not been able to work it. Five stones were found by natives out of refuse heaps, which were simply communicated that they did still exist. The working has been stopped by cholera, and about one thousand men bolted, they have now got at this moment about 900 men who are now working, and any day we may receive information.

There have been found five diamonds in some refuse?—Yes.

What would be the total value of those?—It was put in the reports practically nil.

Now the auriferous part, that has, I think, produced nothing?—It has only just lately been clearly discovered.

It is producing nothing?—No.

That is the actuality of the situation?—The actuality is that a large gold-field has been discovered which can be blocked out and can be realized.

It has produced nothing?—The gold is there.

You derive your opinions, as to the vast value of these properties from the reports?—Yes.

Those are the reports of Mr. Levinski and Mr. Hughes?—And the general prospecting staff there, and those are reduced by an expert here, Mr. Morgan, who is prepared to give his evidence.

Mr. Morgan is paid by the Company?—Yes.

Mr. Hughes is paid by the Company?—Yes.

The expert here is paid by the Company?—Yes.

So that these reports are by the paid officials of the company?—Yes, all respectable men.

You say now, that the company may sell the mine, or issue additional capital, in order to get additional capital for the mine when you take up the leases?—Yes.

That I gather from you?—Yes.

Have you read the concession?—Yes.

You know it, I presume. Will you look at Clause 3. "The first object of the Company thus constituted will be to work the coal-fields at Singareni. They will when duly constituted arrange, as specified in Clauses 4 to 12 below, for the occupation of the site, and the opening up the mine in such a manner that they will be in a position to supply (if so required) not less than 500 tons of good coal per week by the date of the opening of the railway communication to either Hyderabad or Bezuara, or by the 30th June 1888 at latest. Then you have a few days still?—Yes, they have supplied some 5,000 or 6,000 tons already.

Would you be good enough to look at Clause 11. This clause refers to all leases that you take up?—Yes. As I understand that clause, you ask for the lease of the mine, either you or your nominees, and the lease of the mine is then granted to you, and after that the royalty is fixed?—It is fixed in the lease, I should say, reading this, "Every lease shall reserve."

If you hold to that we shall have to look back?—I am not a lawyer, and I cannot tell.

I will go into that afterwards, because I think we shall show you, but it is a legal question. Do you understand what the meaning of a fair rent is?—A fair rent would carry one meaning.

What?—To be a fair rent.

Supposing you have got a farm and you give me a contract by which you engage to hold it to me or my nominees at a fair rent, that rent would be all in excess of a fair return upon the money I invest in it, would it not?—I do not know; it might or might not be. I could not define what a fair rent is, except the very term itself "fair rent."

A fair rent is all excess after a fair return to the person who works the farm, mine, or whatever it may be?—That may or may not be.

You have read the debates upon the Irish rents, have you not?—No.

You talked about selling the gold fields for millions, did you not?—Yes; I think we shall be able to do so eventually.

You think you will be able to sell them for millions?—Yes.

You would sell them to a company?—Or work them; utilise them generally.

It comes to the same in principle. If you sold them to a company, you would sell them for millions in respect of its shares or cash, whichever it may be?—It would depend entirely upon the arrangements at the time.

If you say that you would sell them for millions you could only sell them to companies?—To the various companies in blocks.

These companies would have to raise their working capital, would they not?—Certainly.

Assume the working capital of a gold-field is 200,000*l.* and you sell that gold-field for a million sterling (I am assuming figures), do you mean to tell me that a fair rent would not commence after a fair return on the 200,000*l.*, and you only commence after a return on the 1,200,000*l.*, as you had chosen to sell this?—No; the royalties or rents would be fixed at the time the lease was granted, that is my view.

We will go into that afterwards. Would not the rent be all in excess of a fair return to the persons working the mine?—I should say the rent or royalty would be fixed on the basis of any mines existing in the neighbourhood. [illegible] it went to Mysore, that might be taken as a criterion.

Can you tell me whether it is the rule in England, that a person who takes a coal-field can sell it to his neighbour for a million sterling?—I do not know; if it is worth the money, yes.

Would not the proprietor keep that and raise the royalty? it depends entirely on what terms he granted it.

It seems to me precisely analogous. Can you sell this mine to a company for a million without using what is to be obtained by the company as the basis of a fair rent to be paid to the Nizam?—I really do not see what the question is.

I tell you it is as plain as a pikestaff. The question is this. Supposing that you sell this mine for a million sterling to a company?—You mean the new mine that you have discovered?

A new mine discovered?—We can sell it at whatever we like.

What are you selling at?—You say, "Supposing we discovered a mine." The question has a supposition in it.

Supposing you sold it to a company?—The company would say, we will buy it.

You sell it subject to a fair rent to be paid to the Nizam's Government?—Yes.

How can you sell for a million sterling; the Nizam wou'd insist on his fair rent?—If we can get anyone to buy, why should we not.

You mean, if you can get a fool who does not read this?—No; we say a wise man who does read it.

Now, about this fair rent, you say it would be settled before, do you not?—I should think it would be settled with the lease.

Now, will you look at Clause 15, which is this: "The concessionaires, their executors or administrators, or their servants (other than natives of India) shall not, nor shall the said company or its servants (other than natives of India); nor shall such natives by the permission or sufferance of the concessionaires, their executors and administrators, or of the said company, have any monetary transactions with the Government of his Highness the Nizam, or the nobles, jaghirdars, Zamendars, or other officials of the Hyderabad State beyond those provided for in these presents." The monetary transaction that you had with Abdul Huk is not provided for in those presents?—Which transaction do you mean? His shares?

Yes?—Certainly, I take it that the Regent's letter covers that.

It is not provided in these presents? We never had any notion then.

No relation; you paid over the shares?—That is part of the original agreement.

You did pay over the shares to Abdul Huk?—Of course we could not do otherwise.

You do not call that a monetary transaction? I do not call that under this article in the slightest degree.

You admit that as a monetary transaction?—Scarcely; it was handing over a portion of the shares to which he was entitled.

That is a monetary transaction?—Scarcely.

In reference to Mr. Hughes's reports about the gold mines, have you observed that in several places he speaks of old mines?—Old workings; and I am informed that is the best indication that the mines are valuable.

Have you observed the gold working experience of the neighbouring territory of Mysore and Wynaad?—No.

Have you not heard?—No, I know the companies exist, but I never had any interest in them, therefore I do not trouble about them.

Have they proved profitable?—I believe so; I have no interest in them, I have looked. I have plenty to do without that.

Have not their experiences weighed with you as to the prospects of gold mining in India?—I have not studied their experience. What we should certainly do is to use their experience so that we should not fall into the same errors as they have. That would be the benefit of their experience. If they have made any mistakes, some should profit by them, and not fall into the same.

Are you aware that their want of success is attributable to the fact that they have got nothing but the workings to go upon?—No, I am not.

In reference to your answers in the concluding part of last sitting, I should like to ask you this: Is it right that out of the nominal capital of one million, three-quarters should go as promotion money to be used for the separate use of the promoters of the company?—I think it is quite right that the concessionaires should sell their concessions for the amount they did, and I think the public got full value for their money.

How do you make out that the property is worth the money?—By all the reports we have got, and we can bring our expert in to prove it.

As regards the diamonds and the coal, I ask again is there any independent witness or any external evidence whatever, beyond the paid servants of the company?—No; we are relying entirely on our own men. Mr. Hughes, you may take it, is the Geological Surveyor of the Government of India. I think he is fairly independent. He is chief of the Geological Survey of the Government of India.

Is he not in the pay of the company?—He is in the pay of the company, but being in the pay of the company cannot detract from his being an officer of the highest standing in the Government of India.

Mr. M'Lagan: Do you say the public got the value for their money when they paid 1,000,000*l.* for mines. What calculations did you make in arriving at that estimate?—The concession being enormous, and on the report we had at the time, and on the general prospect of the gold, and the lode of copper and mica, and various other things which we were informed at the time must be worth something.

You must have calculated what percentage you would have got for that 150,000*l.*?—We calculated on the 1,000,000*l.*

You must have calculated or you must have thought you would get agood dividend or interest for your money, for 150,000*l.*. What dividend did you expect to get for that 150,000*l.*?—It is difficult to say. We have rolled it all into the 1,000,000*l.* I anticipated something like 6 per cent. in a year or two on the whole 1,000,000*l.*, and gradually increasing as we sold.

In the sale that the public got as value for their money you looked upon it as a speculation?—Generally I always said it was a speculation. We paid our money, and we might have lost it.

And the public might have got nothing?—Now we know they will.

Chairman: Now the public will do what?—Will get value for their money.

You hope they will?—Not hope; they will; we know they will; the property is developed.

Mr. M'Lagan: We have no facts before us?—We are in that state, that we are getting to the point where we are certain.

You will not say the property is developed for which 1,000,000*l.* is paid when you are only getting 150 tons a week?—Probably next year we shall begin to pay a dividend.

On these coals?—I hope so, on coals.

What dividend will you pay on that?—We cannot make a calculation at present.

What is the profit on a ton of coals?—About 2 to 3 rupees.

Put that into English money?—About 3s. a ton. And you want to pay 6 per cent. on 1,000,000*l.* of money. What would be the out-put of coals required for that?—Three hundred and sixty thousand tons.

Three hundred and sixty thousand tons of coals you expect will be got?—We are informed we shall be able to get out 1,000 tons a day by this time next year.

It will be a very rapid development of the coal-field?—We have got everything ready.

Chairman: You will be good enough on Friday next to bring to the Committee a full and complete statement of your dealings with shares?—I must do it from the company's books.

You, from your own books, must know what you sold and the sum you received. The Committee asked you whether you knew anything about these telegrams. You must please produce your cypher and make every inquiry whether these inquiries were made, and what was the answer.

MR. FITZGERALD'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Fitzgerald, sworn; and examined.

Mr. Labouchere: You were the acting resident at Hyderabad in September 1885?—Yes, I believe I was in charge while Mr. Cordery was away at Simla.

Had you resided there before?—Yes; I was first assistant, and when the Resident was absent at Simla, I was in charge.

You wrote on that occasion, on the 22nd September 1885, to the Nawab Salar Jung as follows: "Before leaving for Simla Mr. Cordery received a telegram from the Government of India intimating their acceptance of the modifications recommended by him in the draft agreement between his Highness, the Nizam's Government, and Messrs. Watson and Stewart relative to mining rights in the Hyderabad State. The telegram states that a letter on the subject follows. The modifications which the Resident supported were almost identical with those contained in your letter to him of the 10th August. I would therefore suggest to you that in order to save time you should have a fresh draft of the agreement prepared on paper. It would not be necessary to recopy the whole of the draft, but only such parts of it as are affected by the proposals now under discussion. By the time this is ready, I shall have received the letter of the Government of India, and if you would permit Sardar Dilar," that is Abdul Huk, "to call upon me with the revised draft, I would go over it with him, clause by clause, to ensure its correctness. It would then be engrossed on parchment, signed by you on behalf of his highness Government and forwarded to England for execution by Messrs. Watson. Kindly inform me if you agree to this course being followed. I enclose the draft agreement forwarded with your letter of the 10th January to Mr. Cunningham." Upon this date an interview took place between you and Abdul Huk?—I have no recollection of any.

Did you get no answer to this?—My memory does not serve me at all.

You were left in charge of the Residency of Hyderabad. You state here that there is a very important concession on which heavy negotiations have gone through, that you have received certain letters from the Government at Calcutta, and that you do not remember anything about it?—I do not say I remember nothing about it. I do not remember whether Abdul Huk ever came to see me, and whether he ever went over the agreement with me.

What do you remember about the whole transaction?—I remember a good deal, but I do not remember that.

What do you remember?—I do not remember anything about that.

What do you remember about the concession. Do you remember certain documents being sent by Mr. Durand marked A. and B. Did you remember them?—Yes.

Did you form a conclusion in regard to these documents, that was intended to be a first issue, and the further issue was to be by money paid up in shares?—Yes.

You had the letter from Mr. Durand that you referred to here. In the letter, dated the 30th August, Mr. Durand says, the first issue of shares will be 850,000*l.* and 25,000*l.* paid up?—Yes.

You have no recollection whether you did go through the concession with anybody?—No.

In fact, I understand, you sent this letter, Mr. Cordery took it, and you handed the whole matter back up to him?—Yes. I think if I may say what probably took place, I should say I did not go over it if he had some book he would go over it.

You did not discuss the matter with anyone?—Not at this time.

With whom did you?—With Mr. Cordery.

You passed it over with Mr. Cordery, but did you look it over with Mr. Watson?—No.

Or Sir Salar Jung?—No; I dare say I have spoken to him.

You never had any official correspondence?—No.

As I understand, until this letter was sent by you nothing took place on it, and Mr. Cordery returned immediately?—That is my recollection.

Mr. Bristowe: Did I understand you to say that you understood the 850,000*l.* were to be given to the concessionaires?—No; certainly not.

You did not know anything of what was to take place with the others?—No.

Sir Richard Temple: Had you a general knowledge of the concession?—Yes; not a special knowledge.

Mr. Slagg: Did you hear anything during your term of association, such as it was with this concession, which led you to suppose that 850,000*l.* would be paid to the concessionaires?—No, never.

Then this was quite new; you have only heard of it lately?—I have only heard of it lately.

Sir Richard Temple: Would you regard such payment of 850,000*l.* as consistent or inconsistent with your understanding of the concession?—Inconsistent.

Absolutely inconsistent?—Yes, absolutely inconsistent.

Mr. Littler: How did you expect the concessionaires were to be paid for all their time and trouble?—I do not know that I ever thought about it.

They were to sell the concession to the company. How did you suppose they were to be paid unless they were to have shares; you never thought of it?—I have no experience whatever of such matters.

You did not know how they were to be paid?—No, I do not suppose it crossed my mind.

Did it ever cross your mind to think what was to come of the 850,000*l.* shares at all?—No, I dare say not.

Sir Richard Temple: Do you not think that was part of the capital of the company, the 850,000*l.*?—I do not know that I even thought about it very much.

If the concessionaires sold the concession, would not they ordinarily obtain a price for that concession?—I suppose so, I do not know really how these things are done.

Mr. Mayne: Did you, as a matter of fact, go through the whole draft with reference to the new instructions which came from the Government of India and Sir Salar Jung, and did you frame a new draft with reference to those instructions?—I believe I did.

Was your draft finally drawn up with a view to carrying out the instructions of the Government of India as modified by the letter of Sir Salar Jung upon those instructions?—Yes; and as finally accepted by the Government of India.

Sir Horace Davey: I am not quite sure whether you will permit me to ask a question which affects my client to a certain extent. Are the Committee to understand that you personally, with your own hand settled the final draft of the concession, having regard to the instructions of the Government, and the correspondence?—I put into the original draft, which was drawn up by Messrs. White and Borrett, a few alterations which were made by the Government.

You made the final alterations?—I made those there. I cannot tell what were made afterwards.

Chairman: I see this is proposed by Minister in letter of 10th August 1885. Who was the Minister?—That is Sir Salar Jung, the younger.

Would he act on his opinion or take advice?—Yes.

Is it Sardar Dilar Jung, to whom this is addressed, Abdul Huk?—Yes.

And "Home Office" means the Home Department of Hyderabad?—Yes.

Chairman, before the Committee adjourned, said:—We cannot have more. I have said that Mr. Batten. We have had an application in detail from Mr. Seymour Keay, stating what his evidence is. The Committee think that evidence is too remote to this inquiry. Mr. Morton Frewen has also written to be examined, but he refers to matters of which the Committee know nothing; we do not think it necessary to call him.

Mr. Littler: I should have been very anxious to see him.

Chairman: What do you wish to see him for?

Mr. Littler: I am bound shortly, and at once, to say that we believe this has wholly arisen from statements made by Mr. Morton Frewen, and we want to know what foundation he had for them.

Chairman: Being appointed by the House of Commons, the responsibility rests with the Committee. They would not listen to that for one moment. Who is Mr. Linham?

The Committee then adjourned until Friday.

On Friday, the 15th June, the Committee resumed. The Chairman said he had received a letter from Mr. Seymour Keay, expressing a desire to put in an official document respecting Abdul Huk's defence. This communication, the Chairman observed, practically alleged that a document written in pencil, and put in on Tuesday last, was a forgery, and that Abdul Huk had substantially admitted it to be such.

Mr. Seymour Keay: That is hardly what I mean.

Sir Henry James: It must mean that. Do you put this document in?

Mr. Seymour Keay: Yes. Its production practically proves the allegation that the pencil writing is a forgery, purporting to be in Salar Jung's writing, and was an afterthought of Abdul Huk, because it formed part of his official defence.

The Chairman: Have you any evidence to support the allegation of forgery?

Mr. Seymour Keay: Yes, this document. May I explain the way——

The Chairman: No; the Committee will not hear you.

Mr. Mayne: Have you got before you what the document is?

The Chairman: We have nothing before us.

MR. CORDERY'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Cordery, British Resident in Hyderabad, was the first witness. He said Mr. Winter came out there as Watson's representative, and stayed with witness who had at that time the draft contract that had come from the Government of India. Mr. Winter asked him to procure an interview with Sir Salar Jung, and he did so for him. He (witness) saw the memorandum from the Calcutta Government, and understood from them that there was to be a first call. Mr. Durand subsequently sent him documents to the same effect. He fully understood there was to be a first issue, and that capital was to be raised for subsequent working. Examined by Mr. Labouchere, he said he had not the remotest conception that Abdul Huk was a partner; he never thought he was antagonistic. He had not the remotest idea Abdul Huk was to receive any commission from Watson. He knew the substance of the letter from Sir Salar Jung of January 5, permitting Abdul Huk to have any remuneration on the mining railway scheme from the promoters, but he had not seen the letter at the time. Mr. Winter did not suggest that Abdul Huk was a partner. He should not think Salar Jung knew it. If it had been suggested that Abdul Huk was a partner, he would have known the matter up at once. Only quite lately he knew that £850,000 was given to the concessionaires. When it came to his knowledge that this was so there was no communication between him and the Prime Minister of Hyderabad. In May, 1887, he learned shares had been taken by his Highness the Nizam, and he then thought it a good thing. The proposal with regard to the shares, of which Abdul Huk had written that no reply had been received to communications to the Resident, he had no knowledge of. It was not brought to his knowledge that the matter was referred to the Secretary of State. With regard to the telegram put in by the Nawab at last meeting to the effect that a letter justifying acceptance of £83,000 by Abdul Huk was found in the Residency, he (witness) knew nothing about. He had not seen the letter. He could not understand it. The only letter shown to the subject was not in English, and had Sir Salar Jung's endorsement. He inquired about the genuineness of the vernacular letter. As to the letter to be found in the Residency, he had no suspicion of any employé. Abdul Huk had opportunities going. He could not conceive how the letter there, if it was ever in any way submitted to him. The vernacular letter stated that Abdul Huk should receive a commission on the railroad. If he had had an English letter he was sure to have remembered because he had to go to Calcutta to explain the matter, and an English letter would have been clearer. He was aware Watson received £100,000 to promote money. Abdul Huk deducted his commission on what the money for the railroad was handed to the Government. Nobody had an idea of Abdul Huk's commission while negotiations were going on.

By Sir Richard Temple: During his experience of the Deccan he had not heard of any discovery of diamonds there. The auriferous strata reported on by Mr. Hughes was on the Nizam's dominion. The coal and iron mines were solely understood. Those mines by themselves were not such as would justify a nominal capital of 1,000,000. Iron has been discovered since the time of the concession. He considered it prudent for the wards of the minors rights in the Deccan to be ceded to private parties; he thought it an excellent project, and that an expenditure of a million in the country would do good. He regarded the manner in which the 850,000 shares were disposed of in London as contrary to the spirit of the concession. Had it occurred to him that a loophole was possible in the concessional agreement, he would have thought himself justified in altering it. It did not occur to him that such concessions of this kind to European capitalists were attended with risk; he thought more of the development of the country; the scheme itself was thoroughly sound. One reason for the commission being kept secret was that other people who may have been entitled to commissions would have pressed for more.

By Mr. Slagg: The railway had nothing to do with the mining concession from his point of view and from that of the Government of India. He founded his opinion that the scheme was sound on the belief that the whole million of capital would be eventually employed. That opinion was undoubtedly modified now that the amount had been watered to the extent it had. He looked upon it as a different concern now.

By Mr. Bristowe: The purchase of the shares by the Nizam's Government received his approval; but he did not see a memorandum at the time he gave his sanction stating the sum given the concessionaires. He knew nothing whatever of the formation of the company at that time.

By the Chairman: He could not say Abdul Huk took any part in drawing up the concession.

By Mr. Mayne: When he said in his letter of August

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE GENERAL LIST OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

Sir R. Lethbridge rose in the House of Commons on June 8th to call attention to the grievances of the officers on the General List of the Indian Army. He explained that the officers whose grievances he wished to see redressed were officers who were nominated before December, 1861, to cadetships in the Indian Army by the old East India Company, but who were not gazetted to regiments before the rule of the company came to an end. These officers, in number 162, elected with the permission of the Secretary of State to remain local officers. The privileges which were now asked for were large and valuable ones as far as pension was concerned. These officers had not even been allowed the advantage granted to the members of their own body, who in 1861 had elected to join the Staff Corps, and it was no advantage to them that the junior members of the Staff Corps had in 1861 been cut down to the same level as themselves. All this had been done in defiance of the pledge given in the Royal Warrant of June, 1864; and what he asked was that the Secretary of State for India and the Council should consent to allow the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief to do that which they wished to do—namely, to retain intact the promises of her Gracious Majesty. Of course, in 1864 the question of pension had not arisen, but it had been clearly understood by them that they had been guaranteed all the privileges of the old local service. It had not been until 1867 that the first blow had been struck against the privileges of these officers. In that year promotion had become somewhat rapid, because a considerable number had left for the Staff Corps, and the Government seized on this fact, and an order was issued summarily stopping all promotion above the rank of captain. The particularly blow, however, of which he now complained, was that by which officers on the General List were given not more than half the pension to which they would have been entitled if they had been allowed to retain the old privileges of the local service to which they had belonged. He trusted that the Under-Secretary of State for India would not use the only argument that had ever yet been put forward on behalf of the ruling of the Secretary of State. He confessed that there was force in it to a certain extent in a Shylock spirit, in that these officers could not resist it, having put their names to a document by which they put themselves in the hands of the Government. He ventured to ask the Government of India, though the Secretary of State, to carry out the promise made to these men in the Governor-General's order. These men had been serving their country all these years in India, and been engaged in the most perilous and creditable enterprises in Central Asia, and they deserved well from the country. He thought the Secretary of State would be doing not a generous but a just thing in giving to the case the favourable consideration which it demanded.

Sir J. Gorst said that this was a grievance which hardly anyone understood—(laughter)—and he was afraid it was quite impossible for him in the short time at his disposal to do full justice to it. It was one of those cases which lay at the India Office for the recreation of successive Under-Secretaries of State. They all had to be considered. They were decided over and over again, but as surely as a fresh Government came into office and a fresh Secretary of State appeared in Downing-street, so surely the [illegible] cropped up again, and there was another inquiry [illegible]her decision, the last formal decision being [illegible]e Earl of Kimberley. Now, he should say [illegible] officers on the general list were an ex[illegible] fortunate body of men. (A laugh, and They were men who were promised com[illegible]in the Indian army, and before they were [illegible] the Indian army had ceased to exist. They [illegible]reupon placed in what was called the general [illegible]e Indian army; and the grievance did not [illegible]all the officers of this general list, [illegible]a part of them. Some of them volunteered [illegible]general service, and went into the Queen's [illegible]s, and became scattered over the face of [illegible]be, and ceased to be Indian at all; others [illegible]nto the Indian Staff Corps, and it was only [illegible]siduum who remained on the general list and [illegible]engaged in the local service that the [illegible]nce affected. He contended that the pri[illegible]e was given to the officers of the local army and [illegible]e to officers on the general list, and he was inform[illegible]d that there was no injustice at all. He must say he could see no reason why the present Secretary of State should reverse all the decisions of all his predecessors.

Mr. Whitbread did not think the orders issued by the India Office were at all clear.

Sir G. Balfour said it was the fault of the India Office if any grievance existed, and therfore the India Office ought to redress it.

The subject then dropped.

THE DEFENCES OF ADEN.

Mr. Stanhope, in reply to Mr. E. Beckett, said it was true that two 6-inch breach-loading guns were received at Aden without sights and pumps. On this being discovered, the missing portions were at once despatched from England. He was strongly of opinion that this mistake ought not to have occurred. He had reason to hope that no delay had been caused, because as the guns and their mountings would take some time to set up, the missing portions would arrive in time.

Mr. Lyall inquired whether the right hon. gentleman could identify any person as being responsible for the ommission.

Mr. Stanhope: I must have notice of that question. I think I know where the mistake occurred.

THE "FORWARD" POLICY IN INDIA.

Monday, June 11.—Mr. Schwann asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was the intention of the Indian Government to carry out with regard to Tibet the policy of agression advocated by various Anglo-Indian journals under the name of the "forward" policy.

Sir J. Gorst: The Government of India have no intention of pursuing a policy of aggression towards Tibet.

THE OUT-STILL SYSTEM IN BENGAL.

Mr. S. Smith asked the Under-Secretary for India whether his attention had been drawn to the following statements in a recent despatch from the secretary to the Indian Association at Calcutta to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal:—"The committee have recently made inquiries into the working of the out-still system in some of the chief places in the Hoogly and the Howrah districts, where out stills have been opened. . . . From almost everywhere the same tale is heard of persons lying dead drunk on the roads in the vicinity of the out-still, of attempted outrages on the passers-by, of quarrels and fights, and of the general increase of crime. The liquor has been cheapened by nearly three-fourths. A bottle of liquor which formerly cost a rupee may now be had for four annas; and whether he could state what answer had been given thereto by the Government of Bengal.

Sir J. Gorst: The secretary of the Indian Association at Calcutta has not informed the Secretary of State of his recent letter to the Government of Bengal, nor of the answer given thereto by the Government of Bengal. A correspondence between a local Governor and an association established in Calcutta would be conducted in India, without reference to the India Office.

THE NATIVES OF INDIA.

On Tuesday, June 12, Mr. Bradlaugh gave notice that on that day four weeks he would call attention to certain grievances of the native population in India and move a resolution.

INDIAN FRONTIER DEFENCES.

On Thursday, 14th June, Mr. Stodge asked the Under-Secretary for India whether it was true that the Government of India contemplated the raising of a special loan to meet the cost of frontier defences.

Sir J. Gorst: The Government of India do not propose to raise a special loan in order to meet the cost of the frontier defences. It has been decided not to impose taxation for this purpose, and hence the financial statement shows a deficit in the Budget for 1888-9; but the charge can, according to the estimate, be met from the cash balances.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette* June 15.)

ADMIRALTY, 12th June 1888.

ROYAL MARINE FORCES.

Lieut Col and Col A French, Royal Marine Artillery, to be Aide-de-Camp to H M's, vice Tuson promoted.

Actg Chief Engr G J Ross has been confirmed as Chief Engr in H M's Fleet.

S F Card, Esq., BA, has been appointed Naval Instructor in H M's Fleet.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

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NOTICE FOR INDIA.—A copy of the Company's Book, "STEAM," will be sent free on application. It contains tables and much information; but is only valuable to those interested in steam.

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MUCH COOLER. LASTS FAR LONGER.
CONSTRUCTION MOST SIMPLE.
THOROUGHLY WATER-PROOF.
THIS FELT IS A PERFECT NON-CONDUCTOR OF HEAT.
M'TEAR & Co., Limited,
Roofing Felt Manufacturers, BELFAST, GREAT BRITAIN.
Manufacturers also of Felt for Coating Boilers, Steam Pipes, &c.

FELT ! FELT ! FELT ! for Roofing Go-downs, &c.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof)
IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof)
FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).

JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.

POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

THE NEW PERFUME.

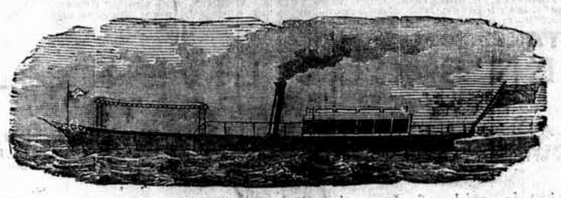
THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO.'S

UNDER the title "Crab-Apple Blossoms," THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO. are now selling one of the most delightful perfumes ever manufactured. The uniform excellence of all the goods of this well-known firm needs no comment here, since our readers are aware of their exceptional merit. At the same time, it is well to call attention to the fact that this "Crab-Apple Blossoms" scent is totally unlike any of those commonplace perfumes with which we meet in all directions, and reminds one at once of all the sweet and delightful scents of the country.—*Lady's Pictorial.*

Chief among the fashionable scents of the season is "Crab-Apple Blossoms," a delicate perfume of the highest quality and fragrance. It is prepared by the CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY, of 177, NEW BOND STREET, who have at various times distilled some of the choicest and most favoured perfumes.—*Court Journal.*

SOLD EVERYWHERE, BY ALL PRINCIPAL DEALERS.

CRAB-APPLE BLOSSOMS.



YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.
Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour,
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD
YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.
Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

MARCKS & COMPANY. LD

LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCIL HOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—With spring movements, Rs. 70 to 90.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.—Presentation articles, such as Cups, Tankards, Salvers, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Inkstands, Cigar and Cigarette cases, Fish Servers, Napkin Rings, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5½ in. Diameter of object lens 2½ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE ROVER SAFETY BICYCLE.—Weldless Steel Tube framework; Ball bearings to both wheels and crankshaft; hollow forks; adjustable patent spring; new patent Chain; best red rubber tires; adjustable step and footrest; Lamplugh and Brown's patent saddle; enamelled black; all bright parts nickelled; front wheel, 32 in. to 36 in., hind wheel 30 in., geared up to any height desired, Rs. 320.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7½ high, with 12 music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45; Silver, Rs. 80, 85; gold, Rs. 225, 275.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 780.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE STEAM-HAMMER CLOCK.—The movements of the vertical Pendulum represent the action of a steam-hammer and the illusion is rendered complete by the reproduction of the entire machine in an elegant combination of nickelled and gilt bronze: on stand with glass dome, Rs. 220.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 35; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 80.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.—Elaborately decorated with a plain panel left for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 to 60.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOK-MARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders, partially gilt, Re. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

DR FLEMMING'S
QUININE & CAMPHOR
PILLS,
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA
TO CURE
Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.
Not an empirical medicine, but from the prescription of an eminent Physician.
Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!
SOLD IN BOTTLES, 1s. 1½d.
FULL PARTICULARS PUBLISHED FORTNIGHTLY IN THIS PAPER.
A SAFE, MILD, & TONIC
APERIENT.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE
LUBRICANT
("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")
FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.
LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.
Price Rs. 3.8 per Gallon.
PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
ENGELBERT & CO.,
BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.
AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

HAY'S
HOP ALE ESSENCE
Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S
HOP ALE.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. - -
Mess Presidents - -
Club Stewards - - -

Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
"Hay's Hop Ale.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale then any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.
QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist, Beverley Road, HULL, ENGLAND.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES
HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
Hay's Hop Ale Essence.

Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of
W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld)
HEAD OFFICE.—39 a, Threadneedle Street, London,
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£933,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£465,250.
RESERVE FUND.....£ 85,000.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Ld.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.
CURRENT DEPOSIT A COUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS, Manager.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in Englishor in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay.	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parsa
B. Bunder	Bhoswul Junction*ac*	Satari	Dapki
Mugjid ,,	Sowda	Shapura	Akola
Byculla	Mirganj (for Marbis Rocks)	Borgaum	Borgaum
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Nagpoor	Katipurna
Parel Station	Raver	Hula Gate	Moortizapo
Dadur	Khanapur	Badnapoor	Mohona
Sion	Burhanpur	Wangni	Koorun
Coorla	Chandnee	Narel	Badnaira
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Chinchowli	Malker
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Kurjutzb	Chandoor
Tannaha	Bagmar	Khundwaab	Damergau
Deewa	Khundwaab	Pedasdarj	Poolgaum
Callan Junction*ab*	Jawar	Khandalla	Dygaum
Titwalla	Beerh	Lanowlees	Wurdah*c*
Khadawali	Singaji	Karli	Powar
Wassind	Harsud	Kurkulla	Sindee
Shapoor	Kirkeam	Talligaun	Boree
Atgaum	Bheringee	Salaivadi	Kapri
Khurdee	Hurdaa	Chinchwud	Salgaon
Kumsaha	Timoornee	Kirkee	Jehwoor
Kputpoorah	Pagahal	Poonah*dd*	Kaim
Ghotee	Sewnee	Loonee	Parsee R
Ballgaum	Dharam	Norookee	Marheh
Degalee B. Siding	Khundi	Yeoat	Unger
Nassick Rda	Dularia	Kheirgaum	Mohol
Kheirwadee	Ktarsee (for Hoshangabad	Patus	Packney
Niphar	Ramapur	Dhond*b*	Sholapur*ac*
Lasulgaum	Bagra	Borwail	Hoodgee
Munmar	Sohazpore*ad*	Deeksal and Sheegwan	Kurubcam
Nandgauma	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Kartruz	Doodneh
Naidongree	Sankeri	Ponalwaree	Goodoor
Challegaum	Babai	Warengaum	Goolburga
Kulgaum	Gadawara	Narsaum	Shahabad*dc*
Gaina	Bohanee	Khankeer	Wadi
Pachora	Kurcli (for Saugor)	Mulkapoor	Nulwar
Mirjee	Biswa Bridge	Road	Yedsaherry
Mussawuda	Nandoora	Julumb	Sydapore
Sisowlee	Nursingpore	Sheagaum*a*	Kistna
Julgaum	Kuruk Bail		Chicksage
			Raichore

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junca	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandura	Shankerpalli	Secunder*a*bad
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	
Jram	Gangawaram	Musapetgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHA NAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc. do.	Botad	Chital	Dhoraji
City	Ninzala	Lunidhar	Sanashr
Limbd	Ujalvar	Kunkavav	Songad
Dhola	Dhola Junc.	Khakhari	Sihore
Chuda	Jalia	Vavrd.	Varej
Rampur	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadeshi
Kundli	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms. *b* Junction or *c* From to 15 minutes for Refreshment. 30 minutes for Dinner. 40 minutes for Dinner.

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NOTICES.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

Dose { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia,** taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S

Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE: **LE PERDRIEL & Cº, Paris**

Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE: **J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud**

Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

THE BEST of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine **Dr Guillié's Elixir** and **Pills** bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: **PAUL GAGE, M.D.**

9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

ANTI-EPIDEMIC

The only Hygienic Disinfectant

PHENOL-BOBŒUF

MONTYON PRIZE GIVEN BY THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE

Indispensable for HOSPITALS and SICK ROOMS

PREVENTS the SPREADING OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

No one should be without it.

PERFUMED PHENOL-BOBŒUF for toilet use.
PHENOL-BOBŒUF, Dentifrice.
PHENOL-BOBŒUF, Soap.

Wholesale: *PHENOL-BOBŒUF,* 61, Faubg Poissonnière, PARIS

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGEINDRE, chemist, Maisone-La'litte (Paris)

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S grains of Health!

CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY ... ist upon having an ... el, printed in four colours ...

SOLD BY ABL CHEMISTS

Wholesale, FAVROT, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Neuralgia, &c.

Depôts: Bizzie & Cº; Bombay: Kemp & Cº; Calcutta: Dumaine

WHOLESALE: PARIS, J. ESPIC, 20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

CLEARANCE SALE OF A LOT OF Mr. LAZARUS'

"Eureka Spectacles,"

AT COST PRICE.

STEEL FRAME SPECTACLES	...Each at Rs.	2 0 0
SILVER „ „	... „ „	7 0 0
GOLD „ „	... „ „	20 0 0
STEEL „ EYE-GLASSES	... „ „	2 0 0
SILVER „ „	... „ „	7 0 0
GOLD „ „	... „ „	18 0 0
COLOURED PRESERVERS, GLOBULARS, SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES	„ „	2 0 0

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

RAMPART ROW.

THE ONLY FILTERS PROVEN BY ANALYSIS.

BEWARE

OF DRINKING WATER which has not been thoroughly Filtered; as, besides Lead, Lime in excess, and other mineral impurities, most waters contain either sewage, the eggs of intestinal worms, and hydatid disease, or the

GERMS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

such as Cholera, Dysentery, Typhoid Fever, &c.

Repeated analyses have proved that

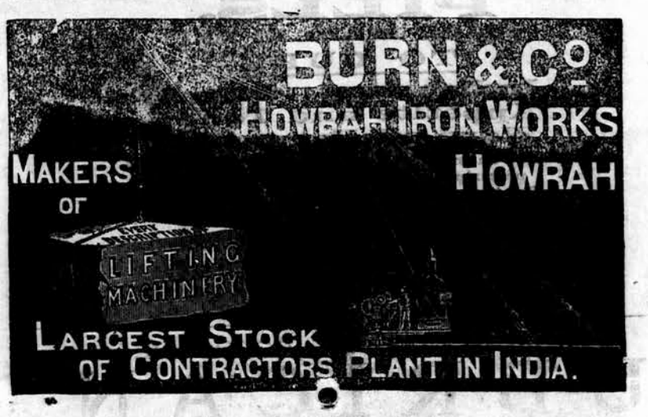
MAWSON'S

NEW PATENT FILTER

removes all these impurities, and that it is the only efficient, practical and scientifically reliable Filter.

Proprietors—Mawson, Swan & Weddell, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

Agents—KEMP & Co., LIMITED, CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.



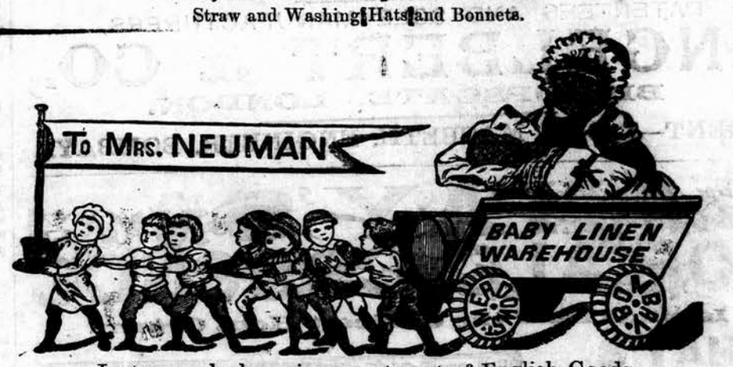
MRS. NEUMAN'S BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE

63, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

From a newly-born Baby to a Child 10 years old, completely equipped.

Jersey and Wet Weather Suits and Dresses.

Straw and Washing Hats and Bonnets.



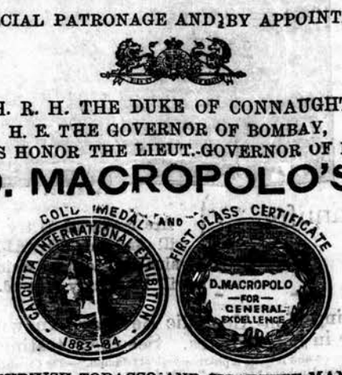
Just unpacked, a nice assortment of English Goods.

Illustrated Price Lists sent on application.

BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

D. MACROPOLO'S



GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes, out of which the most popular are the

Lord Dufferinu	...per 100 Rs. 5 0
Duke of Connaght ...	... „ „ „ 4 0
Finos Lady.	... „ „ „ 3 0
Alpha	... „ „ „ 2 8
Prince Boris	... „ „ „ 2 0

Acknowledged throughout India to be the best, freshest and cheapest. Manufactured daily.

TOBACCOS ! ! TOBACCOS ! !

Only the best brands of English and American tobacco kept in stock, and recommended with great confidence.

"GOLDEN LEAF" Smoking Mixture, per lb. Rs. 3.

The large increasing demand for this celebrated brand is a guarantee of its quality, and surely pipe smokers will refuse other brands after a trial of the same.

REAL JAVA CIGARS,

Hidalga	...per box of 100 Rs. 8 8
Carolina	... „ „ „ „ „ 6 8

Guaranteed manufactured in Holland of pure Java tobacco, and consequently are not to be compared with those so-called *Javas* made in Trichinopoly.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

The following are expressly prepared for me, of exquisite quality, REAL HAVANA tobacco, guaranteed crop, 1881.

Rothschilds. ...	...per box of 50 Rs. 15 0
Regal del Principe...	... „ „ „ 25 „ 6 0
Regal dela Reina ...	... „ „ „ 25 „ 5 0
Trabucos	... „ „ „ 25 „ 3 0
Caliope	... „ „ „ 50 „ 5 8
Semiramis	... „ „ „ 100 „ 10 0

BAHADURS CIGARS.

I have been appointed SOLE AGENT, for the Bombay Presidency, of these celebrated cigars, made in Madras of pure Sumatra tobacco, by Messrs. McDowell & Co.

Bahadurs No. 1 per 100 Rs.	4 8
Do. „ 2 „ „ „	4 0
Do. „ 3 „ „ „	3 8

JAVA DELIGHT.

These cigars, which are now so popular, are made in my own factory in Dindigul, and are of a combination of best Dindigul and Java tobacco. They are the mildest cigars ever manufactured, and as such strongly recommended to beginners and delicate smokers.

"Javas Delight" No. 1, per 100 Rs.	3 8
Do. „ 2 „ 100 „	3 0

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